"THIS ESSENTIAL PART"

THE FIRST 1,000 BOOKS OF THE LIBRARY OF BAPTIST FEMALE UNIVERSITY

Rebecca Murray, Ed.D.
Professor of Education
Meredith College
Class of 1958

"THIS ESSENTIAL PART"

THE FIRST 1,000 BOOKS OF THE LIBRARY OF BAPTIST FEMALE UNIVERSITY

Rebecca Murray, Ed.D.

Professor of Education
Meredith College

Class of 1958

Friends of the Carlyle Campbell Library
Spring, 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION i

PREFACE iii

I. TOWARD A COMPLETE LIBRARY 1

The College, 1
The Library, 3

II. THE FIRST LIBRARY 5

Background, 5
Budget and Fees, 6
First Librarians, 7

III. THE FIRST BOOKS 9

First Donors, 9
Library Record, 12
First Books and the Curriculum, 12
Art, 13
Biology, 13
Business, 13
Chemistry and Physical Sciences, 14
Education, 14
English, 14
Foreign Languages, 15
Health and Physical Education, 15
History and Politics, 15
Home Economics, 16
Mathematics, 16
Music, 16
Psychology, 16
Religion and Philosophy, 17
Sociology, 17
Speech, 17
Young Readers, 18
Value of the First Books, 18

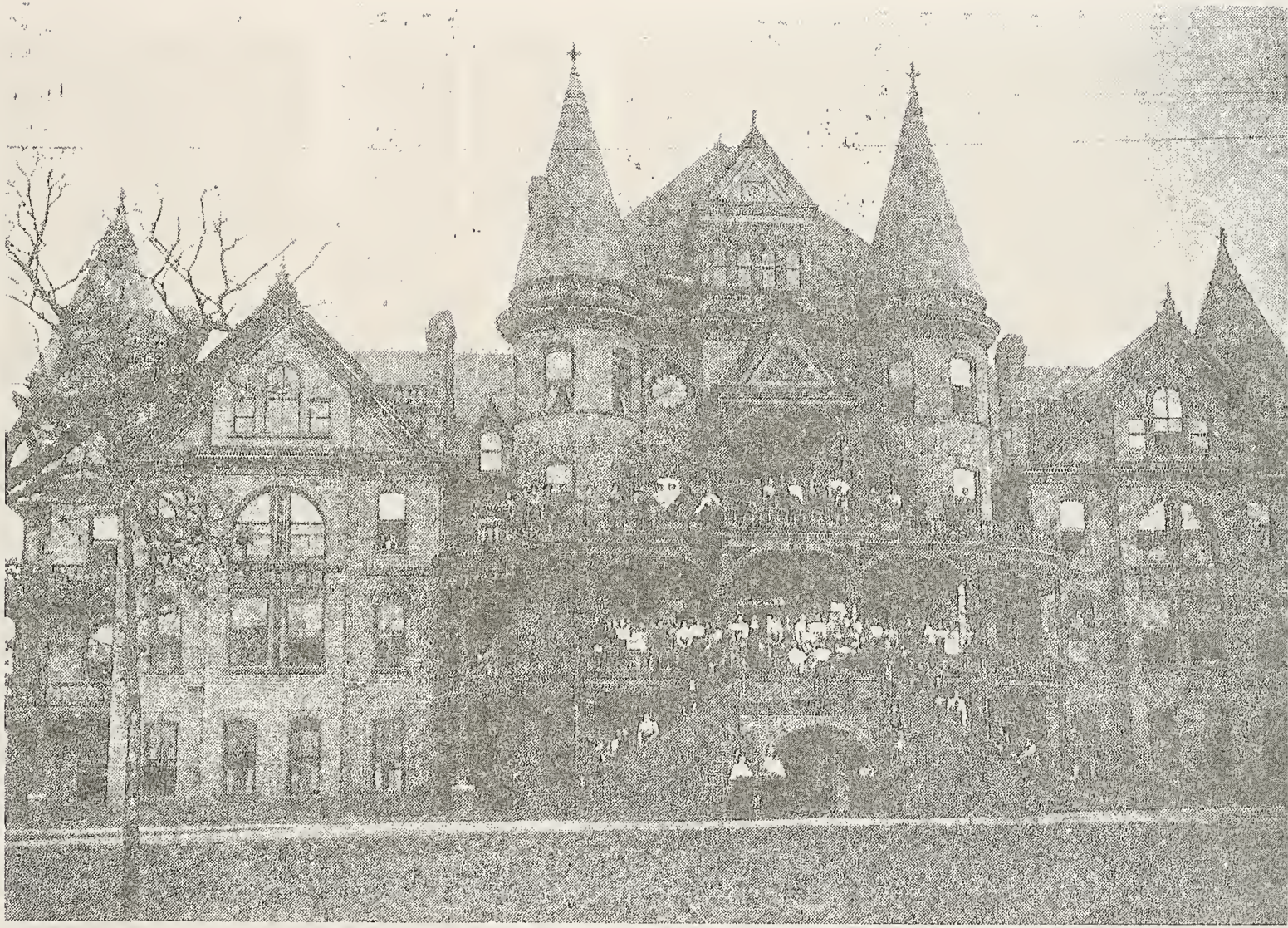
IV. TOWARD THE SECOND CENTURY 19

APPENDIXES 21

A: List of First Donors, 1899 to 1902, 21
B: List of First Books Purchased, 1899 to 1902, 28
C: List of Schools (now departments), 35

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY 36

INDEX 39



Main Building, built by architect A. G. Bauer, the original Meredith College in downtown Raleigh.

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the late Josiah William Bailey (1873-1946), trustee of the Baptist Female University from 1896 to 1911, editor of the *Biblical Recorder* from 1895 to 1907, and United States Senator from 1931 to 1946.

Josiah W. Bailey, at the age of twenty-six, became the first library committee of the Baptist Female University when in 1899 he was appointed as a "committee of one to raise a library."

His editorials in the *Biblical Recorder* were constant reminders of the merit in supporting the Baptist Female University. His writings offered substantive reasons to contribute to the college, reasons emphasizing educational and moral values.

His words in support of the education of women and for the cause of women in general are as fresh and timely today as when he wrote them nearly one hundred years ago. Everyone interested in Meredith College would find a new sense of pride by reading "The Causes Underlying Our Baptist Female University," published in an 1899 *Biblical Recorder*. In that editorial, Bailey expressed his aspirations for the future; the present generation knows that many of his hopes have been realized.

Some would say he was a man ahead of his time; some would say he was a man of his time; many would say he was a man beyond his time. Today his words of encouragement and support for a library are reminders that the Carlyle Campbell Library would not exist without the foundation he laid.

We offer our appreciation to Josiah William Bailey.

Josiah William Bailey

Wake Forest College Faculty, 1898. Back row, left to right: George W. Paschal, Prof. Carlyle, W. R. Cullom, John Charles McNeill, Walter Sikes, Charles Brewer, and J. H. Gorrell. Front row, left to right: Needham Y. Gully, John F. Lanneau, William B. Royall, Charles Taylor, Benjamin Sledd, Luther Rice Mills, and William Louis Poteat. Lanneau, Royall, Sledd, Poteat, and Cullom were among the first contributors to the BFU library. Brewer became the third president of Meredith College. (Used by courtesy Mrs. William Mowbray, Wilmington, N.C.)

PREFACE

As part of a project of the Friends of the Library, Janet Freeman, head librarian, and members of the Friends Board asked me to organize information about the first 1,000 books in the Meredith College library. What I learned about a part of my own history left me with a sense of wonder at the rare combination of talents of the early founders.

To gather general history and information about the beginnings of the Baptist Female University I relied heavily on Mary Lynch Johnson's *A History of Meredith College*. For history and information about the library and the first books, I sought primary sources as well as comments about the books from faculty and staff at Meredith College and other professionals from the book world. From their knowledge of books in their disciplines, nuggets of insight into the first library steadily evolved.

In reality the 1,000 books originally planned for this study turned out to be 1,091. Since any number, whether 100, 500, or 1,000, is an arbitrary choice, in this case I chose to use the figure in the 1901-1902 catalog. The writers of the catalog found the number significant enough to include, and so did I. Of the first 1,091 books, 412 remain in a special collection housed in the archives of the Carlyle Campbell Library on the Meredith College campus.

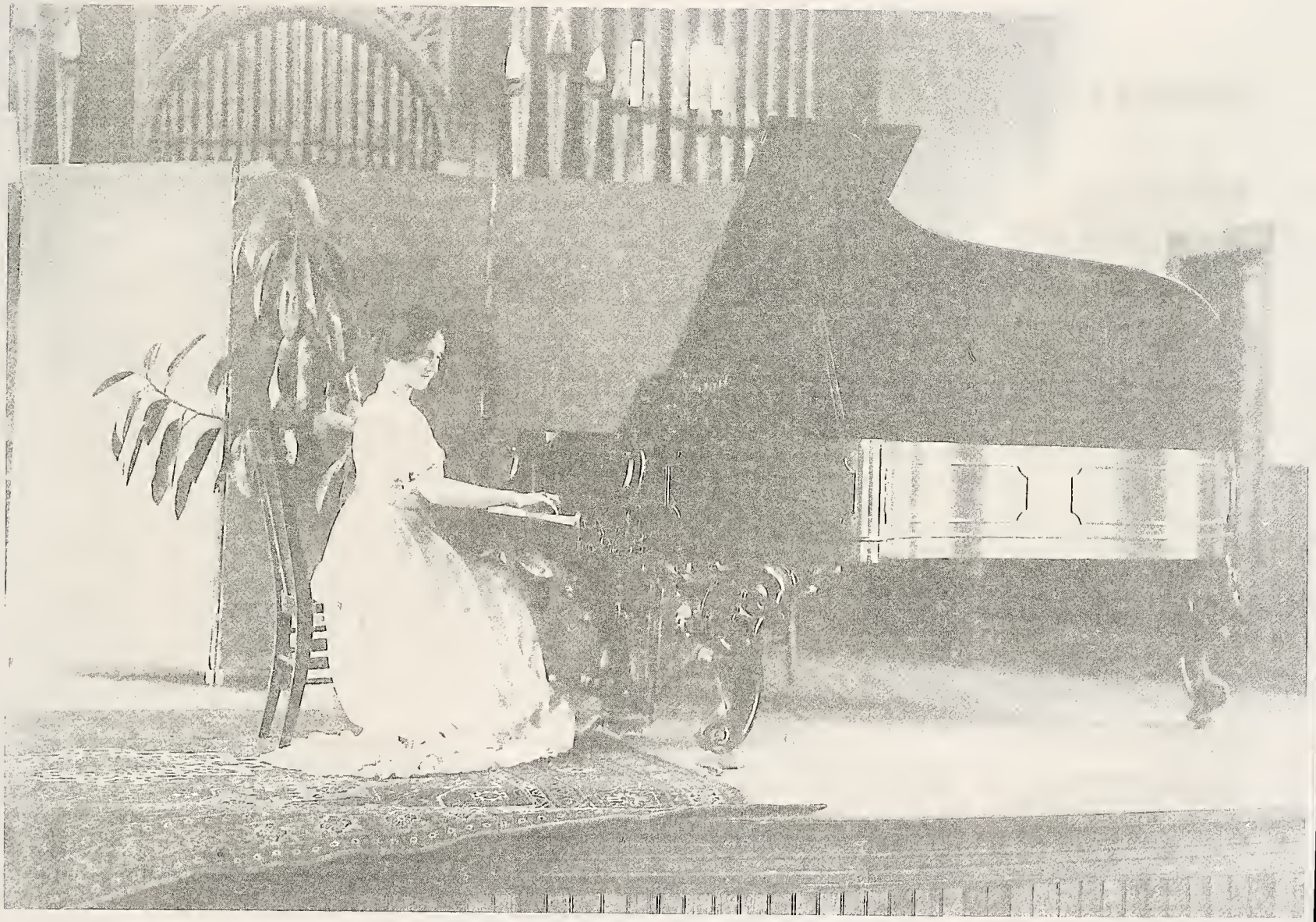
The title of this book is from an editorial by Josiah W. Bailey in the *Biblical Recorder*. There the one-man library committee for Baptist Female University expressed his appreciation for a recent contribution and encouraged his readers to furnish books for "this essential part of the institution."

I wish to express my appreciation to Janet Freeman, Ted Waller, and the other members of the library staff, including student assistants. Because of their assistance and interest in this project the research efforts were carried out with ease and with great pleasure.

To the faculty members at Meredith College when I was a student, appreciation is due. They were truly people of integrity who focused on the twin goals of scholarship and principles. To one such faculty member, Dr. Norma Rose, '34 and faculty emerita, I am grateful for her generosity of time and her sharp eye in finding inconsistencies in this work.

To the Class of '58, I remember with them the hours spent in the library when it was on the second floor of Johnson Hall. Some have wondered how students managed to study in such unusual surroundings. But our class always understood the difference between substance and appearance.

And to Memory Mitchell, '44, I offer my appreciation for her deft pencil and sound suggestions. She guided me throughout the entire project and added the invaluable finishing touches to this book.



Unidentified student in recital on the auditorium stage at BFU.

CHAPTER I

TOWARD A COMPLETE LIBRARY

A library is indispensable to a college. Indeed that is true at Meredith College, where the library is a vital force in the education of students. In the beginning, when the college was established as the Baptist Female University, no library existed. Thoughts and plans for a library were evident, however, as details for the college unfolded. With a little time and a great dedication, a library became a reality and was operated in accordance with the accepted procedures of the day.

A brief historical sketch of how the college came into existence throws light on the development of "this essential part of the institution."[1]

The College

There is no record to show who first wanted to open a college for Baptist women in North Carolina. Apparently, it came about the way so many things happen in life. Somebody saw a need and did something about it. Some person whose name is lost to history presented the resolution that would develop into what is now Meredith College.

It was 1835 and the North Carolina Baptist State Convention was meeting at Union Camp Ground in Rowan County. During the meeting a "far-seeing person . . . moved the appointment of a committee 'to consider the establishment of a female seminary of high order."[2]

A span of fifty-three years elapsed before the Baptist State Convention, under the leadership of Colonel Leonidas Lafayette Polk, a native of Anson County, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of nine, to wit: W. R. Gwaltney, R. R. Overby, T. H. Pritchard, J. D. Hufham, R. T. Vann, N. B. Broughton, R. H. Marsh, A. G. McManaway, H. W. Battle, be and is hereby appointed to consider the expediency and feasibility of establishing a Baptist Female University in this State,

Resolved, That said Committee be, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to ascertain the best available locality and to make estimates as to the approximate cost of inaugurating such institution, and report the same to the next annual session of this Convention.[3]

On November 16, 1888, at the Baptist State Convention meeting in Greensboro, the resolutions were adopted with the addition of Colonel Polk as chairman of the committee.[4]

After a year of study and review, the committee of ten reported in favor of pursuing the goal of an institution for the education of females. At the 1889 convention in Henderson, the committee set forth its plan for reaching the goal:

Your committee "appointed to consider the expediency and feasibility of establishing a Baptist Female College of high grade," under the auspices of this convention, are convinced that the great need *for such an institution renders the enterprise* expedient, *and most encouraging assurances of moral and financial support convince us that it is now* feasible. *We, therefore, earnestly recommend that this convention resolutely and joyfully assume the study, which we believe, the desires of the people and the demands of the times have laid upon us.*

Your committee must further report that, from the nature of the case, they have been unable to ascertain the best available locality, or make estimates as to the cost of inaugurating such an institution; and that they may be enabled to carry out these requirements of the *original resolution, respectfully ask for further time, and full authority to act in the premises.*[5]

The convention unanimously adopted the report.

The committee of ten, later enlarged to twenty-five, became the first trustees of the institution. As a means of getting the work done, those men divided themselves into four smaller committees, including committees on location, charter, constitution and bylaws, and the course of study to be offered.[6] Although only four of those men would be trustees when the college opened ten years later, the work of the committee encompassed the beginnings of an institution that had long been desired by many Baptists in North Carolina.[7]

1 "Editorial," *Biblical Recorder*, 7 June 1899, p. 4.
2 Mary Lynch Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, 2nd ed. (Raleigh, North Carolina: Meredith College, 1972), p. 1. The committee was composed of Thomas Meredith, John Armstrong, and W. H. Merritt. *Baptist University for Women, Quarterly Bulletin*, November, 1907 (Raleigh: Published by the University, 1908), p. 3.
3 Ibid., p. 23.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid., p. 24.
6 Ibid., p. 28.
7 Ibid., pp. 24-27. The four men were Needham B. Broughton, founder of Edwards and Broughton Company and a trustee until his death in 1914; J. W. Carter, minister of the First Baptist Church in Raleigh from 1889 to 1900; William C. Petty, businessman and trustee until 1906; and Richard T. Vann, minister from Edenton who later became the second president of Baptist Female University.

On February 11, 1890, in the infant classroom of the First Baptist Church of Raleigh, eighteen members of the board of trustees considered six offers to locate the school. The committee met again the next day and after a lengthy discussion, Raleigh was selected.[8]

The *State Chronicle*, a local newspaper, applauded the choice of Raleigh as the site for the new institution. It noted: "The college will always have most desirable surroundings; it will enjoy the greatest convenience to all our churches, public buildings and halls; it is protected every hour of the day and night by police and sanitary regulations; it is on the main streetcar line, surrounded by water and sewer mains."[9]

The next step in the creation of the institution was securing a charter, obtained from the North Carolina General Assembly on February 27, 1891. At the March 6 meeting of the board of trustees, the charter was read and the finance committee was granted authority to "investigate the practicability of securing money for building purposes by mortgage or property or issuance of bonds."[10]

At a meeting on April 14, 1891, several trustees presented a report on the course of study the new institution would undertake. The preamble to the document observed:

If we are to establish a college to be simply a rival of the institutions already in existence, we see no sufficient reasons for this movement, and we might better leave the work in the hands of those now doing it so well. . . . But by almost unanimous consent, we need and desire an institution whose course of study shall be more extensive than that of any school in the South. . . . It has been urged that there is little material for such a course of study, but, as often happens in other directions, the supply will help to create the demand.[11]

Without material for an extensive course of study, those trustees seemed to realize that a beginning was in order.

By mid-1891 interest in the Baptist Female University ebbed to a low point. Apparently no report about the college was made at the 1891 Baptist State Convention. Soon after, however, there were changes within the body of trustees. Some had resigned, some had moved away, and some had died. With the election of William L. Poteat and Wesley N. Jones, the new institution gained more stability and recognition than it had previously enjoyed. Later, the election of Carey J. Hunter, Oliver L. Stringfield, and Albert M. Simms added another dimension of active participation to the movement.[12]

On April 14, 1896, the trustees of the Baptist Female University voted to establish a book called the Roll of Women Builders to honor "ladies giving in amount $10.00 or more and to enroll the names of all such contributors in a book to be kept in the Library of the building."[13] As Martin L. Kesler, a trustee, later wrote:

A great college needs money, it must have money, but to achieve great things it must have a great constituency of great and loving hearts. . . .

The great thing is not in having the name of a giver written on the roll to be filed away in the archives of the college, but that each giver will thus have the Baptist Female University and all it means enrolled on her heart.

A cause written on a woman's heart means a cause behind which are pressing a woman's prayers of faith and tireless devotion; it then becomes a household word, a real thing of life girt about with power. One of the strides forward in our day is the enlistment of women in all the great enterprises that bear a more abundant life to our fellowmen. The cause which does not engage the sympathy of intelligent Christian women must pass as a forlorn beggar and die because it is not worthy to live. . . .

Mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, clasp your hands around this institution which means so much for the women of North Carolina, and make it so that if this enterprise loiter a single day it shall not be for lack of woman's devotion.[14]

In December, 1898, a group of women, under the leadership of Fannie E. S. Heck, president of the North Carolina Woman's Missionary Union, responded to the call by forming the Women Builders. As the purpose of the organization demanded, the Baptist women of North Carolina proceeded to raise money in support of the school.[15]

After many years of work to establish "a female seminary of high order," the Baptist Female University opened on September 27, 1899, under the leadership of James Carter Blasingame. The *Biblical Recorder* expressed hope for a memorable first year and a renewed dedication to the school. The editor wrote: "We hope to see our University filled with students. Its success largely depends upon a splendid first year. We shall work for this diligently, for our denomination is in no inconsiderable degree at stake in this respect."[16]

From the 1904 Oak Leaves.

8 Ibid., pp. 28-29. The other sites considered included Oxford, Durham, Greensboro, High Point College, and Chowan College in Murfreesboro.

9 James Vickers, *Raleigh: City of Oaks* (Woodland Hills, California: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1982), p. 83. Raleigh itself was developing as a town by the 1890s. Capital improvements had occurred prior to the opening of the Baptist Female University. The telephone, electricity, streetcar system, water supply, volunteer fire department and installation of electrical alarm boxes, a hospital, cultural events, vaudeville acts, and the new medium, movies, were among the latest conveniences and innovations. Ibid., pp. 71-95.

10 Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, p. 31.

11 Ibid., p. 32.

12 Ibid., pp. 37-43. Wesley N. Jones married Sallie Bailey, Josiah Bailey's sister. Jones Hall is named in their honor. O. L. Stringfield suggested that "Girls and women from ten years (in the University Academy) to seventy-five years old" enter BFU. "The Baptist University is the Cheapest School for Women in the South," *Biblical Recorder*, 30 August 1899, p. 4. Stringfield Residence Hall is named in his honor.

13 Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Meredith College, April 14, 1896, p. 59. The book has been lost.

14 M. L. Kesler, "The Women Builders," *Biblical Recorder*, 7 June 1899, p. 4.

15 Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, pp. 51-52.

16 "Editorial," *Biblical Recorder*, 21 June 1899, p. 4.

The first structure, Main Building, located at the corner of Blount and Edenton streets, was described in the *First Annual Announcement*. The writers of the *Announcement* seemed proud of the new campus and their enthusiasm was apparent:

In April, 1895, the site being paid for at a cost of about $12,000, a contract was entered into between the Trustees of the University and the North Carolina Car Company to erect the main building at a cost of $37,700. At the time the contract was entered into there was but little money in the treasury. The Trustees, however, determined to go forward with the work, believing as they did, that God would put it into the hearts of His people to carry the building to completion. In this they have not been disappointed. The people nobly responded to the appeals made to them, and the building has gone slowly but steadily forward to completion, and will be ready for occupancy by the 15th of July, 1899. It is a beautiful structure and a credit to the architect, Mr. A. G. Bauer, who is now dead. It is said to be the most handsome school building in the State. Certainly it is the admiration of all those who have seen it.[17]

By the time the college opened, Main Building was fully occupied and construction of other buildings was under way. *The First Annual Announcement of 1899-1900*, as well as the *Catalogue of 1899-1900*, delineated the location of various areas that would be of interest to those planning to attend the college. "The Main Building contains Class-rooms, Music-rooms, Art Studio, Laboratory, Library and Reading-room, Literary Society Halls, Living-rooms, etc. It is lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and has two handsome bath and toilet rooms, with hot and cold water, on each floor."[18]

Main Building functioned in a variety of ways. The first floor housed the administrative offices, the dining room, kitchen, laboratories, classrooms, and the living quarters for the president and his family. The second floor housed additional classrooms, the chapel, parlors, several small bedrooms for teachers, and the library. The third and fourth floors consisted of bedrooms for the students. The art studio was at the south end of the fourth floor; three rooms for students and an unfinished infirmary completed the area.[19]

The institution that for years had filled the minds and hearts of many could now be seen in bricks and mortar. The college at last had opened the doors to accept the first students. An apparent sigh of relief and excitement came from the writer who expressed what must have been in the thoughts of many:

After ten years of promise and five years of building, the prayers and sacrifices and faith of our people come to fruition this week in the opening of our Baptist Female University.
It is a great day for 100 girls or more.
It is a great day for many a home and many a heart.
It is a great day for North Carolina.
It is a great day for our denomination.
It is a great day for the Kingdom of God on earth.
Let us praise God for this wonderful hour. May He take the work of His people, may He guide it in all things now and henceforth.[20]

The opening of the second year of the college brought changes in leadership. After Blasingame resigned, Richard Tilman Vann, a trustee and avid supporter of the institution, was elected president.[21] Dr. Vann, a Baptist minister, accepted the challenges guaranteed by the growing institution and led the college through some of its most difficult times. Remarkably, he supplied strong leadership without the resources, physical or financial, enjoyed by most college presidents today.

As early as 1894, dissatisfaction with the "Atlantic ocean of a name" was evident.[22] During the following years, several trustees offered a variety of suggestions for a new name. On May 16, 1904, after vigorous discussion at a meeting of the board of trustees, Baptist Female University become Baptist University for Women.[23]

Five years later, realizing that the term "university" failed to reflect fully the focus of the institution, the trustees unanimously voted to change the name again. On May 24, 1909, Baptist University for Women was renamed Meredith College, in honor of Thomas Meredith (1795-1850), founder and first editor of the *Biblical Recorder* and strong supporter of education for women.[24]

The Library

In the first public announcement of the Baptist Female University in 1899, a library was specifically noted. The desire was to establish a "complete library," and to have friends of the

17 *The First Annual Announcement of the Baptist Female University of North Carolina, 1899-1900* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1899), p. 8. Adolphus Gustavus Bauer was also one of the designers of the Governor's Mansion on Blount Street in Raleigh. Main Building, called "the masterpiece of Bauer's career," was begun in 1895 and completed in 1899. Bauer committed suicide in May, 1898. William B. Bushong, "A. G. Bauer, North Carolina's New South Architect," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, 60 (July 1983): 309, 325 and 331. Bauer's blueprints for the building do not exist. According to Charlotte V. Brown, director, Visual Arts Programs, North Carolina State University, architects of that day drew their building plans on large white linen sheets. After a building was completed, their practice was to wash the material to use for the next project.

18 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900*, p. 53.

19 Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, pp. 60, 125.

20 "At Last," *Biblical Recorder*, 27 September 1899, p. 4.

21 When Dr. Vann was twelve years old, he lost both arms in a cane mill accident. His mother died when he was five years old and his father died soon after the boy's accident. Meredith teacher and historian, the late Mary Lynch Johnson, described Vann in this manner: "So great was his ingenuity that grown people seeing him for the first time stared like children as, with only the aid of a leather strap around his left arm, he opened the pulpit Bible to the right chapter and verse; wrote, sealed, and stamped a letter; stirred his coffee, opened a door, or sent a croquet ball through a difficult wicket." Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, p. 91. Vann, a personal friend and hunting companion of Josiah Bailey, was a member of the board of trustees and pastor in Scotland Neck when he was elected president of the college. Vann Residence Hall is named in his honor.

22 Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, p. 103. The term "university" was probably used to differentiate the institution from colleges and seminaries for women which were finishing schools. Ibid., p. 104.

23 Ibid., p. 104.

24 Ibid., p. 106.

Students at Baptist Female University.

university make contributions in cash or in books.[25] Obviously the library was already in the minds of the early supporters.

In the tradition of American colleges of the time, the development of the library at the Baptist Female University reflected the financial situation of the new institution. Whether in times of prosperity or poverty, the libraries shared the fortunes of the colleges.[26]

Although lack of finances delayed the overall progress of a library, evidence clearly shows that the board of trustees expected books to play a major role in the development of the Baptist Female University. On May 3, 1899, five months before the first student matriculated, the trustees appointed Josiah W. Bailey as a "committee of one" to suggest ways to build a library.[27] As editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, Bailey not only reported on donations of books, but voiced his hope that readers would send books or money to "raise" a library.[28]

The first library at the new institution was housed in one room on the second floor of the Main Building.[29] As was true of most college libraries at the time, the smallness of the collection made a separate building unnecessary.[30]

The prevailing spirit toward the college and the library was eloquently expressed in an editorial by Josiah W. Bailey:

Our Baptist Female University is intended to be no ordinary institution. Its founders have conceived for it an ideal, a seope, a mission that makes it unique. . . . Today is the day of small things not to be despised. Tomorrow and tomorrow, who will dare say what they shall bring forth, and who shall strive for less than the highest? [31]

25 *The First Annual Announcement of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900*, p. 10. This announcement was probably written by Dr. James C. Blasingame, first president of Baptist Female University.

26 Plummer Alston Jones, Jr., "The History and Development of Libraries in American Higher Education," *College & Research Libraries News*, 50 (July/August 1989) : 561.

27 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 3, 1899, p. 89.

28 "Editorial," *Biblical Recorder*, 7 June 1899, p. 4.

29 Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, p. 125. Subsequently Main Building became the Mansion Park Hotel and was later used for state offices. In 1967 the building was torn down; and as if by some design, the wrecking crew began work on April 14—the some day ground was broken for the Carlyle Campbell Library at Meredith College. Ibid., p. 176 fn. The new library wos named in honor of Dr. Carlyle Campbell, fourth president of Meredith College, who served from 1939 to 1966. At the end of his presidency, Dr. Campbell wrote: "Both past and present are but successive chapters in an ever-unfolding text." Ibid., p. 292.

30 Jones, "The History and Development of Libraries in American Higher Education," *C&RL*, p. 562. The first building constructed solely as a library wos at South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina) in 1840. Ibid.

31 "The Causes Underlying Our Baptist Female University," *Biblical Recorder*, 19 April 1899, p. 4.

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST LIBRARY

The first library at Meredith College was nurtured by a handful of dedicated, energetic people. Unafraid of sacrifices and hard work, those people rallied around a cause they knew would become the core of the academic life of the college. The library relied on today by students, faculty, and friends is the result of that early devotion.

Background

When "Brother Bailey" accepted his appointment as a "committee of one to raise a library," in his roles as trustee and as editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, he was in an influential and unique position.[1] As a strong and dedicated advocate for the college, he often wrote glowing editorials in support of the institution. Several months before the opening he reminded his readers that a library was an "essential part of the institution," urging them to be willing to provide money and books for its growth.[2]

Bailey's editorial continued by indicating that the State Library,[3] just a block away from the college, would be an asset, but that the college needed its own collection of books. He remarked that he had been appointed to work on behalf of a library and assured his readers that with $100 he would be able to purchase "150 of the very best works." As a man of courage, he asked his readers for contributions, "whether of books or money" to get the job done.[4]

The first president of the college, Dr. James C. Blasingame, also expressed interest in the creation of a library. In reviewing the needs of the college during the first year, Blasingame pointed to the lack of books and lamented, "We have no library to speak of."[5] Faculty members, such as history professor, Mrs. Kate Hayes Kesler, urgently requested books from readers of the *Biblical Recorder*.[6] She and other faculty members often used their own books to support their teaching.

The first printed material issued from the college was probably a bulletin entitled, *The First Annual Announcement of the Baptist Female University of North Carolina, 1899-1900.* The bulletin set forth as much information as possible within twenty-five pages. A brief history of the college; its aim; the anticipated programs of study; and a photograph of the main, and at that time the only, building were included in those pages.[7]

Apparently the bulletin served as a means of encouraging young women to attend the college. The building of a library was uppermost in the minds of those who wrote the bulletin. One section, entitled "Library" presented information about the status of the library and the plans to enhance its growth:

A movement is on foot to establish a complete library. The University will supply students with all the text books used at the usual retail price. The income from this source will be used in purchasing a general library.

Friends of the University have already made contributions to the library fund, and others are earnestly invited to contribute books or cash, as they are able.

Students of the University will have access, free, to the public library situated only two blocks from the University.[8]

The Catalogue of 1899-1900, the first year the Baptist Female University opened its doors, noted the existence of a library and reading room available for students.[9] The officer of the faculty designated as "Curator of Library" was Professor of Natural Science John L. Kesler.[10]

The library, a large room on the second floor, was on "the back side [of the building], right at the corner, looking out on Edenton Street."[11] Rules and regulations were established for its use, and students knew what to expect before going to the college. A no-nonsense approach to the use of the library was apparently the acceptable format of the day. As the *Catalogue of 1899-1900* explained, "The Library and Reading-Room are kept open morning and afternoon, except on Sundays and holidays.

1 Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Meredith College, May 3, 1899, p. 89.

2 "Editorial," *Biblical Recorder*, 7 June 1899, p. 4. Bailey represented North Carolina in the United States Senate from 1931 to 1946. He died in office.

3 The State Library of North Carolina, established in 1812, was housed at the State Library and Supreme Court Building (now the Labor Building) on W. Edenton Street. Thornton W. Mitchell, *The State Library and Library Development in North Carolina* (Raleigh, North Carolina: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Library, 1983), p. 3.

4 "Editorial," *Biblical Recorder*, 7 June 1899, p. 4.

5 Blasingame, James C., "The Baptist Female University, Its Present and Its Future," *Biblical Recorder*, 6 December 1899, p. 5.

6 Mary Lynch Johnson, *A History of Meredith College* (Raleigh, North Carolina, 1972), pp. 124-125. Mrs. Kesler, wife of the first "curator of the library," was graduated from the University of Missouri with degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of pedagogy, and master of arts. She also held teaching credentials from the state of Missouri. "Personnel of Our Baptist Female University," *Biblical Recorder*, 19 July 1899, p. 3.

7 *The First Annual Announcement of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1899).

8 Ibid., p. 10.

9 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900* (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1900), p. 50.

10 Ibid., p. 9.

11 Interview with Minnie Farrior, Class of 1914, January 31, 1989.

The Librarian is required to preserve order. Books and magazines may be borrowed under the usual restrictions."[12]

By 1900, evidently students were involved enough in their studies to want the library opened in the evenings also. According to minutes of a September 11, 1900, meeting, the faculty responded favorably to the request, moving "that the Library be opened in the evening for the use of students from study bell until 9:30 for the present."[13]

When books were still in great demand, the writers of the early catalogs used the opportunity to report the number of holdings on hand and to ask for additional donations. The 1899-1900 catalog noted the following:

The Library contains about four hundred volumes. These have all been contributed during the past year. Most of them are valuable books, but it is evident that we are sorely in need of others. It is hoped that the friends of the school will contribute books and money to supply this need as rapidly as possible.[14]

From the beginning the library was emphasized as the central arena for the academic studies. "The Library should be a working laboratory for all departments of instruction, supplementing the text-book and classroom work by assigned readings, becoming a most valuable aid and a stimulus to investigation, and an essential part of a liberal education."[15] So noted the *Catalogue of 1899-1900*, setting forth a philosophy that has continued until the present time.

Two other libraries within walking distance of the college supplemented the academic work pursued by the students. The need to increase the scope of the readings of the students was recognized, and plans were made to utilize the state and public libraries when necessary. The catalog stated that "This need is met, in part, by the State Library, which is within two blocks of the College and is open to the students. Here they have done most of the parallel and assigned reading for the past year. The new Rainey [*sic*] Library, about three blocks away, will also be open to the students next year."[16]

Development of the library was slow, the few changes being noted in the *Catalogue of 1900-1901*. Professor Kesler remained in the part-time position of curator, and the reading room regulations continued. The holdings in the library numbered 650 volumes.[17]

By the time the 1901-1902 catalog was published, the library holdings had increased to 1,091 volumes.[18] The Olivia Raney Public Library and the State Library were still being used by the students, and contributions to the college library continued.

In 1902 Philip and Emma Johnson bequeathed to the college "about 200 books," consisting of works ranging from Shakespeare to history to religion to foreign languages.[19] The Johnson Collection greatly enhanced the library holdings, and the board of trustees passed resolutions praising their unselfish donation.

On April 9, 1902, minutes of the board of trustees reported that "Brethren Bailey and Poteat be requested to act with Prof. Kesler as a committee on library, to seek in all legitimate ways to increase the usefulness of the library."[20] What suggestions those three men produced is not known because within a short time, Professor Kesler and his wife, Kate, a history professor, resigned their positions with the college.[21]

Budget and Fees

Obtaining money for operation of the college was of great concern to the president and the faculty members. The basic needs for establishing a college had to be purchased, and payments became due for a variety of items.

While Blasingame kept abreast of the monthly expenditures of managing a college, the library resources were meager. In the fall, 1899, during the first months in the history of the Baptist Female University, President Blasingame wrote checks including those for $17.41 to the Raleigh Electric Company for electricity in September, $5.25 to Upchurch and Holder for three cords of wood, $1.30 to S. S. Barber for two bushels of potatoes and turnips, and $41.40 to C. S. Allen, freight agent, for freight on classroom chairs.[22] When Kesler appeared before the executive committee of the board of trustees to report on the financial situation of the library, he presented the group with "receipts and expenditures of $301.47 and a balance on hand of $16.36."[23]

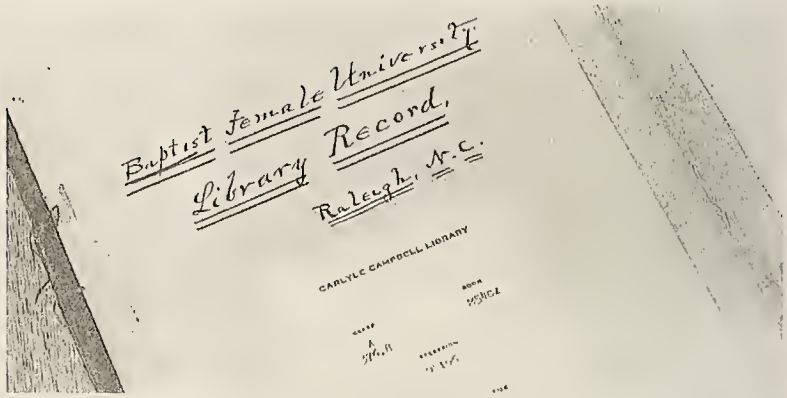
One means of building a fund to purchase books was to impose a library fee. No mention was made of such an action in the 1899-1900 *Announcement*, but in succeeding catalogs, the fee was $2.00 per student per year.[24] In 1901 the board of trustees voted that the $2.00 fee should "be kept as a special fund for the purchase of the library."[25]

Any young woman who had matriculated as a student and who had paid her library fee was granted use of the library. A student was allowed to check out two books for a two-week period, after which the book could be renewed for two additional weeks.[26]

From the 1904 Oak Leaves.

12 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900*, p. 50.
13 Meredith College Faculty Minutes, September 11, 1900, p. 10.
14 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, p. 50.
15 Ibid., p. 51.
16 Ibid. Richard B. Raney donated the first library in the city of Raleigh. Olivia Raney Library, named for his wife, was established in 1899 and closed in April, 1985, when it was merged with a countywide library system.
17 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1900-1901* (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1901), p. 53.
18 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1901-1902* (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton, 1902), p. 52.
19 "The Philip and Emma Johnson Collection: Valuable Gifts to Our University," *Biblical Recorder*, 26 February 1902, p. 2. See Chapter III, p. 10, for additional information about the Johnson Collection.
20 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 9, 1902, p. 163.
21 Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, p. 115.
22 Checkbook, James C. Blasingame, October 7, 1899-November 3, 1899.
23 Minutes of the Executive Committee, B.U.W., May 24, 1901, p. 12.
24 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900*, p. 57; *1900-1901*, p. 60; *1901-1902*, p. 59.
25 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 22, 1901, p. 152.
26 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1902-1903* (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton, 1903), p. 20.

John Louis Kesler, first "curator of library."



The title page for the Library Record.

No record was found to explain how money was allocated to the academic departments during those early years. From the evidence available, Kesler and the library committee were probably responsible for the budget.[27] A search of the faculty minutes from 1900 to 1902 did not show a library committee as a faculty responsibility, though Kesler and two trustees were assigned that responsibility in 1902.[28]

The library was also used by pupils from the academy, or the preparatory department, which in 1900, began at the fourth-grade level and offered five years of preparatory studies.[29] To gain additional revenue, at the March 18, 1902, meeting, the faculty voted to charge students in their last two years of the academy the same fee the regular college students were paying.[30]

According to the accession book,[31] the most expensive book purchased by the college between 1899 and 1902, *History of the Warfare of Science*, by White, cost $15.74. The least expensive purchase, *Masters in Art: Botticelli*, cost thirteen cents.

Difficulties with money may have posed many problems in the early years, but the dedication of the faculty and friends of the library continued to be expressed in generous ways.

First Librarians

Faculty member Kesler, in the part-time position of "Curator of Library," partially followed the custom of his time.[32] According to library historians, the librarian was usually a member of the teaching faculty who also served as "guardian of [the] books."[33] As a general rule, the responsibility was largely custodial and mainly consisted of keeping the room locked except during the few hours each day when students were allowed to use the books. At Baptist Female University, the library remained open about nine hours a day.[34]

Kesler, who held a bachelor of arts degree from Wake Forest College and a master of arts degree from Howard Payne College in Brownwood, Texas, also attended the University Medical College in Kansas City, Missouri, where he spent a year studying histology and bacteriology.[35]

Though Kesler's responsibility as professor of natural science was considered a full-time position, he assumed responsibility for ordering books and recording the acquisition of books in his part-time position as library curator. The department heads selected the titles.[36]

Apparently Kesler quickly gained the confidence of faculty and administration of the new institution. During his three years at the Baptist Female University, he served on the committee to recommend courses of study "leading to diplomas in Music, Art, Elocution, and Business" and also on a wide variety of other committees.[37] In addition, Professor Kesler was asked by Dr. Vann to determine if the work of the students "comes within the limits of the catalogue."[38] On at least one occasion, in the absence of the president and the dean, he chaired a faculty meeting.[39]

27 Nadyezhda Zilper, "The History of the Library at Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1899-1925" (Master's thesis: University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1980) p. 11.
28 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 9, 1902, p. 163.
29 Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, p. 112.
30 Meredith College Faculty Minutes, March 18, 1902, p. 22.
31 The accession book is a record of every volume added to the collection in the library in the order in which it is received. Information in the accession book includes the author, title, publisher, publication date, and supplier of each volume.
32 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University*, 1899-1900, p. 9.
33 Guy R. Lyle, *The Administration of the College Library*, 3rd ed. (New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 1961), p. 1.
34 Mary Lynch Johnson, "Ex Libris," *Meredith College, The Alumnae Magazine*, 2 (Winter 1948) : 4.
35 "Personnel of Our Baptist Female University," *Biblical Recorder*, 19 July 1899, p. 3.
36 Zilper, "The History of the Library at Meredith College," p. 11. Most departments consisted of one person.
37 Meredith College Faculty Minutes, October 23, 1900, p. 20. Kesler was also on the committee on final examinations, the committee on schedule for recitations, the committee on catalogue, the entertainment committee, the committee on the distribution of the mail, the committee on chapel roll call, and the committee on speakers and lecturers. Faculty Minutes, pp. 6, 10, 14, and 25.
38 Ibid., October 9, 1900, p. 18.
39 Ibid., September 28, 1900, p. 4.

From the beginning, student assistants kept the library open morning, afternoons, and evenings.[40] In the 1900-1901 school year, Kesler was assisted in his library duties by Alma Smith, '03, and Nannie Shugart, '03; in 1902, by Nannie Shugart and Laura Cox, '04.[41] As a reward for their hard work and faithfulness, when "Misses Alma Smith and Nannie Shugart, Librarians, requested that they be allowed the privilege of shopping alone," their request was granted.[42]

How much the student librarians were paid for their work is not known. Blasingame's first annual report to the trustees noted that "one young lady has been given her tuition for assisting in the library."[43] The question of remuneration also arose when someone on the faculty "Moved that Dr. Vann and Prof. Watson be a Comm. to consider the question of pay for the two librarians and Supervisor of Piano practice."[44] The motion was carried.

Kesler and his wife left the college in 1902 after some of the more conservative element of the Baptist denomination, led by the Rev. Charles L. Greaves, Baptist minister in Reidsville, disapproved of the scientist's "loose notions" and "using microscope and scalpel on God's word."[45] Apparently Kesler had "express[ed] himself so carelessly in so important a subject" to his students by suggesting an unorthodox explanation of the plagues in Egypt.[46]

In a letter to the Rev. Greaves, President Vann's assessment of the situation was clear and to the point. He wrote:

Yes, Kesler and his wife have left us, and a severe loss they have given us. For when all is said, Kesler is one of the most devout, spiritual men I know. Both he and Poteat hold some views that you and I do not, but in nearly all cases, when you get down to what they really mean they stand where we do. They both suffer from two things; first, they see and state things differently from most people, and their opinions are not commonly understood by those who hear them. Secondly, the language they use is not generally reported correctly, as I have good reason for knowing. Because of this fact I think they both make a mistake in expressing an opinion at all on some matters before students, since under the circumstances they must inevitably be misunderstood. As to Kesler's explanation of the plagues in Egypt, I personally have no objection to any body's explaining any Biblical occurrence by natural causes provided he can do so rationally and reverently. I think it likely that some things which we have regarded as purely miraculous will turn out to have been wholly or partly natural. As long as our brethren cling so reverently to Jesus Christ, as I think these men do, I am personally willing for them to differ with me in some things and still claim them as brethren.[47]

Vann had provided, as he would many times during his presidency, the "margin of safety for academic freedom."[48]

In a handwritten note to the board of trustees, Kesler's resignation simply stated:

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees;

I hereby offer my resignation of the chair of Natural Science in the Baptist Female University to take a similar position in Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky. This also includes the resignation of Mrs. Kesler from the Chair of History.

We feel it our duty to go &, therefore, beg you to release us. We believe that we had a work to do here & that we have done it. We shall always feel a deep interest in this school and shall rejoice in its growth, its high standing, & its financial success. For these things we have worked, we have hoped, we have helped to lay the foundation, & we do not believe that we have labored in vain.

Your obedient servants,
Mr. & Mrs. Kesler.[49]

The executive committee of the board of trustees expressed appreciation for the work that the Keslers had done on behalf of the college. The minutes read: "The resignation of Prof. Kesler and Mrs. Kesler as members of the Faculty were accept [*sic*] with regret, and the Sec'ty was requested to record the Committee's appreciation of their work for the University."[50]

After Kesler's departure, Walter George Sackett was appointed curator of the library.[51] Sackett, like Kesler, was a science teacher; he stayed at the Baptist Female University only two years.[52]

System of circulation for the first books in the library, beginning September, 1900.

40 Johnson, "Ex Libris," p. 4.

41 Alumnae records show that Mrs. Alma Smith Griffin, née Smith, died July 16, 1958; Mrs. W. E. Woodruff, née Shugart, died August 31, 1961; and Laura Cox died February 3, 1941.

42 Meredith College Faculty Minutes, January 7, 1902, p. 49. Students were allowed to go shopping once a month but not alone. The September 13, 1900, Faculty Minutes reported: "That the Matrons of the different buildings take all [students] shopping in charge. . . . No girl will be allowed to go shopping oftener than once a month." pp. 10-11.

43 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 10, 1900, p. 95.

44 Meredith College Faculty Minutes, September 11, 1900, p. 10. Larkin D. Watson, Jr., was professor of mathematics and bursar of the college.

45 Vann Papers, letter from the Rev. C. L. Greaves, Reidsville, North Carolina, June 30, 1902.

46 Ibid. Apparently Kesler suggested that "filth" might have been responsible for the deaths of the firstborn children. Greaves' letter continued: "Let our professors of science teach science, not theology unless it be Baptist theology. If they must teach another kind let them teach it at another's charge not ours . . . , I am not the only one who thinks as I do, as you doubtless know." Also worthy of note is the discussion between Greaves and Kesler carried out in the *Biblical Recorder* (January 8, 29, and February 12, 1902, issues) on free college tuition for ministers.

47 Vann Papers, letter to the Rev. Greaves, June 27, 1902.

48 Tom Parramore, "Red-Tie Bill and the Wingless Bird: Tar Heel Baptists and the Evolution Controversy," *Meredith Magazine*, 1 (Fall 1976) : 20.

49 Vann Papers, letter from Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kesler, undated.

50 Minutes of the Executive Committee, June, 10, 1902, p. 25.

51 Meredith College Faculty Minutes, September 4, 1902, p. 56.

52 Sackett and Jessie Louise Jones, a professor of English, made the suggestion that the college colors be maroon and white. Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, p. 72.

CHAPTER III

THE FIRST BOOKS

Because of the need to pay off the debt for the buildings, purchasing books remained a low priority in the minds of the leadership. At the same time, the trustees of the university took it upon themselves to build a library to grow with the school. The efforts of the editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, in his role as the major requester of books, slowly came to fruition.

First Donors

The first person to donate books to the Baptist Female University was the Rev. C. B. Justice, trustee and pastor of the Baptist church at Rutherfordton. Immediately following Josiah Bailey's assignment as a library-builder, Justice "tendered a set of Encyclopedia Britannica bound in leather for the library and the same was accepted with many thanks."[1]

The following month another donor, a Mary Harp of Raleigh responded to the request. As the *Biblical Recorder* noted, "A good sister of Raleigh, Miss Harp, came into our office recently, with two excellent books for the Library of our Baptist Female University. She is the second donor to the library."[2] The accession book lists only one book, *Golden Gems of Life*, by Ferguson and Allen, as the gift of Mary Harp.

The same *Recorder* article encouraged its readers to participate in the building of a library and reiterated the editor's own commitment to this undertaking:

Our people must largely supply the money and the books for this essential part of the institution. The fact that the State Library is near by should not deter anyone from helping this cause. The State Library will be very helpful, but we need a library of our own. The editor of the Recorder has been appointed to work for this. . . . Look over your library and see what you can give." [3]

Among those who must have looked over their libraries were five trustees: Josiah W. Bailey, William L. Poteat, T. Edgar Cheek, Bernard W. Spilman, and Oliver L. Stringfield. The president of the college, as well as faculty members, also gave books.

Josiah W. Bailey donated *The History of Grassy Creek Church*, by Devine, and the space he freely gave in the *Biblical Recorder* to publicizing the college and the need for books was invaluable. Hardly a month went by that he did not write an editorial or print a letter about the merits of the new school.

William L. Poteat, a professor of biology at Wake Forest College and a trustee of Baptist Female University for forty-seven years contributed forty-five books on a variety of topics which reflected his interest in the sciences as well as religion, literature, education, and languages. Among his contributions were *College Botany*, by Bastin; *An Introduction to American Literature*, by Matthews; *How to Use the Microscope*, by Phin; *The Sun*, by Young; *Waymarks for Teachers*, by Arnold; *Outlines of German Literature*, by Tuesler; and *Commentary on the New Testament*, by Olshausen. All these donations were inscribed, "Presented to 'The Baptist Female University' By W. L. Poteat. Aug., 1899."

T. Edgar Cheek, a trustee for two years, gave the American Statesmen series. A collection of twenty-eight books plus a general index, the series explored the lives and contributions of outstanding Americans, including such men as George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. In addition, he gave the ten-volume set of *Literature of All Nations*, edited by Hawthorn, Young, and Lamberton. Another trustee with a two-year tenure, Bernard Spilman, field secretary of the State Board of Missions

1 Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Meredith College, May 3, 1899, p. 89. On May 17, 1973, that set was given to Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina. Shaw University no longer has the set. The Rev. Justice, "one of the most useful and beloved ministers in North Carolina," was regarded as "one of the most ardent friends of the Baptist Female University; his sacrifices for it have been really sublime; in the hours of the institution's greatest need more than once his brethren have turned to him to lead them in prayer. For he is such a man that men know that he has faith in God . . . and it is only right that his brethren should take the liberty to honor him while he is still amongst them." *Biblical Recorder*, 19 February 1902, p. 2.

2 "Editorial," *Biblical Recorder*, 7 June 1899, p. 4. Nothing more is known of Miss Harp, though Mary Lynch Johnson suggests that Harp Street in Raleigh may have been named for her father. *A History of Meredith College*, p. 55 fn.

3 Ibid.

and Sunday Schools of the Baptist State Convention, gave *The Annals of Newberry* and a thirty-two volume set of *Columbia Cyclopedia*.

One of the strongest and most vocal advocates for the Baptist Female University was Oliver L. Stringfield who for several years traveled the state to create interest in and raise money for the school. His donation to the library was *The Holy Bible*, translated from the Vulgate.

In addition to his position as president, Dr. Blasingame, as professor of psychology and pedagogy also contributed volumes to the limited holdings. His interests in learning and teaching were reflected in his donations of the *Report of the Commissioner of Education* for a three-year period as well a *Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission*.

Dr. Elizabeth Delia Dixon-Carroll,[4] professor of physiology and college physician for thirty-five years, presented the library with a book entitled, *Living Problems*, written by her brother, Thomas Dixon, Jr. John L. Kesler, donated the book, *Gospel from Two Testament Sermons*, by Andrews.

Ada Vickers, an unidentified donor, apparently had a strong interest in the work of one particular author. Her donation to the new library consisted of fifteen books written by Robert Louis Stevenson. Books such as *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *New Arabian Nights*, were among the collection.

Another donor, listed in the accession book only as Miss Herring, is credited with donating the book *Give Me Thine Heart*, by Roe, one of the most frequently circulated books during the first two years in the history of the library. A student, Bertha Herring, is listed as having signed out books; perhaps she and the donor are the same person.

The important collection of Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Johnson of Wake Forest added quality and quantity and a boost to the spirits of the leadership of the institution.[5] The board of trustees was so pleased to obtain the collection that a resolution, written by Trustee Robert N. Simms, was presented and recorded in the minutes:

Whereas, the late Mr. P. W. Johnson, and his wife, Mrs. Emma Purefoy Johnson, of Wake Forest, N.C., have presented to the Baptist Female University of North Carolina their very valuable library, and

Whereas, the Board of Trustees of the said institution desire to make record of their appreciation of the gift;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, first that we commend the wisdom of these benefactors who have chosen to do an act which will make their names dear to the students of this institution for generations to come and will write for them an enduring epitaph in the minds and hearts of those noble young women who shall through the helpfulness of this library broaden their minds, deepen their intellects and widen the scope of their possible usefulness to all humanity.

Resolved, second that we commend the goodness of heart of these noble people who chose rather to place their library within these walls than to leave it to be enjoyed as a treasured heritage by their own kindred. May they receive rich reward from Him who gave freely all–even unto His own life–for the benefit of others, and may He cause to be speedily and surely realized many of the numberless possibilities of good that are inherent in this noble benefaction.[6]

From the 1904 Oak Leaves.

The collection given by the Johnsons, ranging in copyright dates from 1791, Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, to 1901, *The History of the South Fork Baptist Association*, by Graham, expanded the holdings in the library to well over 1,000 books.[7] The 1901-1902 catalog called the collection "a valuable addition," and expressed hope "that many others may remember this, the vital centre of the college life."[8] The publication dates for most of the books were the 1880s and 1890s, up-to-date books for a growing academic center.

Several people with the Purefoy surname expressed an interest in the new library. Mrs. A. V. Purefoy, an unidentified donor, apparently was concerned with the religious growth of the students. Her contributions to the library included *Commentary: Romans to Revelation*, by Clarke; *Baptist Doctrines*, by Jenkens; and *Women of the Old and New Testament*, by Weld.

As a Baptist minister and treasurer of Wake Forest College, James S. Purefoy probably supported the idea of a Baptist seminary for women. Although he was not alive to participate in the opening of the institution, his estate contributed books such as *Senate Documents, 33rd Congress* and *Spurgeon, the Modern Whitfield*, by Magoon.

Dr. George W. Purefoy was listed in the 1902 catalog as a contributor, but no mention was made of the books he gave. Since a review of the accession book listed no book titles from Purefoy, perhaps his was a monetary donation.

Among other first donors with some claim to fame was Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of the novels, *The Clansman* and *The Leopard's Spots*.[9] Unfortunately, *The Leopard's Spots*, the book he donated to the college library, is lost. No card in the card

4 It is interesting to note that Dr. Dixon-Carroll used her maiden and married names. The 1906-1907 catalog first showed the names hyphenated. *Catalogue of the School of the Baptist University for Women. Announcements for 1906-1907* (Raleigh: Presses of Edwards & Broughton, 1906), p. 11.

5 Mary Lynch Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, 2nd ed. (Raleigh, North Carolina: Meredith College, 1972), p. 126. The Philip Johnsons and the Livingston Johnsons (Johnson Administration Building on the Meredith College campus) were not related.

6 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 9, 1902, p. 163.

7 Accession books, 1 to 1,000 and 1,001 to 2,000. Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, a 609-page volume, was discarded in February, 1951, because it was worn out. The 200-page *History of the South Fork Baptist Association* remains a part of the Meredith holdings.

8 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1901-1902* (Raleigh, N. C.: Edwards & Broughton, 1902), p. 52.

9 "Part-time Raleigh resident Thomas Dixon glorified the Klan in two of his first novels, *The Leopard's Spots* (1903) and *The Clansman* (1905) on which the motion picture *The Birth of a Nation* (1915) was based." Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina* (Raleigh, North Carolina: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), p. 597 fn.

From the 1905 Oak Leaves.

catalog exists and no member of the library staff has been able to find any trace of the book.

Several professors at Wake Forest College, showing an interest in the library of the new institution, added books to increase the academic holdings. In addition to William L. Poteat, other professors who contributed books were W. R. Cullom, John F. Lanneau, J. W. Lynch, W. B. Royall, and Benjamin F. Sledd.

The varied interests of W. R. Cullom, first professor of Bible at Wake Forest College, are reflected in donations of books on religion, history, French, literature, and sociology. Among those were *My Bible Study*, by Havergal; *An Analytical French Reader*, by Keetels; *Sesame and Lilies*, by Ruskin; and *Social Reform and the Church*, by Commons.

John F. Lanneau, professor of mathematics at Wake Forest, had a two-fold interest in the college. Aside from the Wake Forest College connection, he was the father of Sophie S. Lanneau, a member of the first graduating class at Baptist Female University and a substitute teacher of Latin. His contributions, all with a religious emphasis, included *Pilgrim's Progress*, by Bunyan, and *Evidences of Christianity*, by Jenkens.

J. W. Lynch, chaplain and professor of Bible, reflected his interests in religion, literature, and art with books such as *Paris with Pen and Pencil*, by Bartbell; *Twenty-five Sermons on the Holy Land*, by Talmage; and the *Cyclopedia of Fiction*. Among the books contributed by W. B. Royall were *Memoirs of Celebrated Characters*, by Lamartine; *English Harmony of the Gospels*, by Clark; and Hamilton's *Metaphysics*.

Professor of modern languages, Benjamin F. Sledd, presented to the library three books: *Selections from Wordsworth*, *From Cliff and Scaur*, and *Poems*, by Tennyson. The book, *From Cliff and Scaur*, was a small book of poetry written by Sledd, inscribed "With compliments of the author. Aug. 26, 1899."

The state of North Carolina responded to the opportunity to contribute part of its message to the library when James R. Young, the insurance commissioner of North Carolina, and C. H. Mebane, superintendent of public instruction, gave books from their respective state agencies.

Members of the United States Congress and the North Carolina General Assembly also contributed books to Baptist Female University. Among those who furnished books were Marion Butler, W. P. Shaw, Edward W. Pou, Furnifold M. Simmons, and Jeter C. Pritchard.

The contribution of Marion Butler, who served North Carolina as a senator at both the state and national levels, consisted of four volumes of *Messages and Papers of the Presidents from 1896 to 1899*. North Carolina Senator Shaw from Hertford County gave the library several volumes of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, published in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1890.

Edward W. Pou, a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives from Johnston County, and U.S. Senator F. M. Simmons are identified in the 1901-1902 catalog as donating books, but the volumes are not recorded in the accession book. Senator Pritchard likewise was listed in the 1900-1901 catalog as a contributor of books, but no reference was made to him in the accession book.

Baptist leader and editor of the *Religious Herald* of Virginia, Dr. Alfred E. Dickinson, provided the college with seventy-two books, the second largest number donated during the first three years. His broad education is evident in his contributions dealing with religion, science, philosophy, foreign languages, history, and English. Included were such books as *Leading Facts in American History*, by Montgomery; *Phoebe Skiddy's Theology*, by Kinston; *French Grammar*; *Elijah the Prophet*, by Leurauand; and Irving's *Sketch Book*.

Two book companies contributed their wares to the new library. Ginn & Company was acknowledged in the 1899-1900 catalog for its contributions. The titles included *Practical Latin Composition*, *Handbook of Rhetorical Analysis*, *New Cicero with Vocabulary*, *The Aeneid*, *Practical Rhetoric*, and *New Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*, all recently published books dated 1899. Allyn & Bacon contributed *Paragraph Writing*.

One of the smaller contributions to the library came from Professor C. W. Hyams, who gave two science books, *Medicinal Plants* and *Flora of North Carolina*. Both books were written by Hyams, a botanist with the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (now North Carolina State University), who inscribed the title page of both books with "Compliments of the author."

Still other donors were R. H. McNeill, who provided a book on art galleries in Washington, D. C.; Captain W. B. Kendrick, who contributed a Civil War memoir; Dr. J. B. Powers, who supplied two books with a medical orientation; and A. W. Atwater and Earnest [*sic*] Poteat, identified in the catalogs of 1900-1901 and 1899-1900, respectively, as contributors, though neither Atwater nor Poteat was listed in the accession book. (See Appendix A, pages 21-27, for list of first donors.)

Library Record

During the first year of Baptist Female University, 1899-1900, the library was more a plan-in-progress than a reality. By 1902 the 1,091 books represented more fiction than nonfiction.[10] Partially to make up for the weakness of the collection, professors often placed their own books on the shelves in the library so students could borrow them.[11]

From an interview with Mary Lynch Johnson, Nadyezhda Zilper reported that the books were kept on open shelves along the walls of the room and were placed according to the courses offered by the college. The books for each course were arranged in alphabetical order by author. From the beginning, students had open access to the books and materials in the library.[12] (See Appendix B, pages 28-34, for a list of the first books purchased by the college.)

By September, 1900, an organized way of circulating books became necessary. To keep an account of the books the *Library Record* was used.[13] When books were checked out, each student signed her name and the date. When the book was returned, student assistants probably wrote in that date.

The *Library Record* shows that as semester followed semester the circulation of the books increased. From September 11 through December 26, 1900, one-hundred four books were checked out, averaging twenty-six books a month. From January 1 through May 24, 1901, the numbers increased to two-hundred seventeen books, averaging 43.4 books a month.

During the next two semesters, September 7 through December 30, 1901, and January 2 through May 29, 1902, circulation markedly increased. During the fall semester three-hundred sixty-six books were checked out, averaging 91.5 books each month; and during the spring semester four-hundred eighty-three volumes were circulated, averaging 96.6 books per month. The *Library Record*, also kept for September 4 through October 29, 1902, shows three-hundred seven books circulated, averaging 153.5 books for that period of time.

Some instructors, it seems, relied on the library to provide multiple copies of assigned readings to enhance the classroom recitations. Others checked out books to be placed in laboratories or used as classroom supplements. On September 11, 1900, when the *Library Record* was begun, Professor J. L. Kesler was the first to place his name and book title, *Outlines of Zoology*, at the top of the page. His entry stated that the book was for "Lab.y Ref.e."[14] On October 29, 1902, Miss S. E. Young, professor of modern languages, checked out *Law of Psychic Phenomena*, the last book recorded in the *Library Record*.[15]

During the two and a half years that the *Library Record* was kept, 1,477 books were circulated. A tally of all the books listed in the *Library Record* shows that both fiction and nonfiction were included in the most frequently circulated books. The top ten, including ties, were as follows:

1. *Best Things from Best Authors*. Purchased by BFU.
2. *Give Me Thine Heart*, by E. P. Roe. Given by Miss Herring.
2. *What a Young Woman Ought to Know*, by Mary Allen and S. Stall. Purchased by BFU.
3. *What A Young Girl Ought to Know*, by Mary Allen. Purchased by BFU.
4. *Ekkhard*, by Joseph Scheffel. Purchased by BFU.
4. *Under Golden Skies*, by a Southern Author. Purchased by BFU.
5. *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, by J. L. Motley. Purchased by BFU.
6. *An Egyptian Princess*, by George Ebers. Johnson Collection. Given to Elon College, June, 1924.
7. *Early Renaissance*, by J. M. Hoppin. Purchased by BFU.
8. *History of the United States*, by James Schouler. Purchased by BFU.
8. *In Ole Virginia*, by T. N. Page. Purchased by BFU.
9. *Jane Eyre*, by Charlotte Brontë. Johnson Collection.
9. *Tennyson's Poems*, by Alfred Lord Tennyson. Given by W. B. Royall.
10. *Lorna Doone*, by R. D. Blackmore. Johnson Collection.

The only books from this list that remain in the Meredith College library are the *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, by Motley, and the *History of the United States*, by Schouler.

First Books and the Curriculum

The first announcement of the Baptist Female University, 1899, provided a list of requirements for obtaining a degree. In order to graduate, a student had to take psychology, rhetoric and English composition, English literature, physiology, and hygiene.[16] By the time the school opened in the fall of that year, Latin, mathematics, chemistry, biology, physics, French or German, moral philosophy, and history were added to the list.[17]

The curriculum for a B.A. degree was designed to parallel the requirements for a degree at Wake Forest College. The writer of the catalog put it this way: "We ought to do in higher education for our young women what we have done in

10 Nadyezhda Zilper, "The History of the Library of Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1899-1926" (Master's thesis: University of North Carolina, 1980), p. 12, and a review of accession books, 1 to 1,000 and 1,001 to 2,000.
11 Ibid., pp. 12-13.
12 Ibid., p. 13.
13 Information about the circulation of books was obtained through a study of the *Baptist Female University Library Record, 1900-1902*. The book, an 8" x 12-3/4" ledger in which the circulation information for every book checked out of the library was recorded, is in the Carlyle Campbell Library Archives on the Meredith College campus.
14 *Library Record*, p. 17.
15 Ibid., p. 191.
16 *The First Annual Announcement of the Baptist Female University of North Carolina, 1899-1900* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1899), pp. 12-13,15.
17 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900* (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1900), p. 46.

Wake Forest College for our young men."[18] (See Appendix C, page 35, for list of first schools [departments].)

A review of the first books shows that, for the most part, they were recent publications. Most of them offered the students the latest available information in various subjects. The books included every division of the Dewey decimal system, often reflecting the interests of the donors. The greatest numbers were English language and literature and history.

Most of the first books were aligned with the college curriculum.[19] Instruction, given according to the "fixed character" of the 19th-century colleges, did not demand a large number of books. Outstanding teaching consisted mainly of the use of "a single text supplemented by recitations."[20] Books about history and English literature were probably discussed in class, and a number of the students then checked out the books to study on their own or to review for quizzes or examinations. Fiction may have been referred to in class, and students were probably encouraged to read works that expanded class lectures.

A brief review of some of the first books provides insight into the academic departments and curriculum then and now.

Art

The School of Art sought "to develop originality and encourage the individuality of the student."[21] The program was arranged so that the student would progress from simple to complex skills in becoming a portrait painter, illustrator, or designer.

As students progressed in their skills, additional media were added to the course of study. The history of art was part of the senior level work; most of the art books in the library were in that area, including such volumes as *Outlines of the History of Art*, by Lubke; *Wonders of European Art*, by Viardot; and several volumes from the *Masters in Art* series.

The catalog noted: "Art publications for the benefit of the student are to be found in the College reading-room."[22] In addition to art journals, students probably examined such books such as *Painting in France*, by Hamerton, and *Paintings in the New Library of Congress*, by Small.

Biology

The early holdings contain an astonishing variety of books in the field of biology. Subjects such as cell biology, botany, zoology, physiology, histology, entomology, bacteriology, and evolution were represented in the early collection. Perhaps Kesler utilized his position as curator of the library to increase the science holdings.

General biology, required of students seeking a B.A. degree, included lectures given three hours a week and four hours a week of laboratory work. The courses were designed to "study . . . typical plants and animals for the purpose of illustrating the fundamental structure and functions of livings things, the comparative morphology and physiology of living matter in its most general aspect."[23]

The inclusion of *The Origin of Species*, by Charles Darwin, in the library of a Baptist college of this era is unexpected.[24] In this book, Darwin first published his theory of natural selection, one of the basic tenets of evolution. The controversy generated by this book still rages today.

In *The Wonderful Century*, 1898, Alfred Russel Wallace enumerated what he considered the successes and failures of science in the 19th century. For example, he regarded photography and the public advancement of the theories of natural selection and evolution as two of the successes. Among the failures, he believed, were the neglected study of phrenology and the use of vaccinations.[25]

Together, *The Origin of Species* and *The Wonderful Century* provide insight into the state of science at the turn of the century.

Business

The business curriculum consisted mainly of stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping. Students were warned not to begin work in stenography "without a practical, working knowledge of English."[26]

The library references used in business included a *History of Shorthand*, by Pitman; *Mastery of Shorthand*, by Brown; and *Shorthand Dictionary*, by Pitman, the latter a valuable reference book.[27] Not surprisingly, courses in economics, business management, and marketing were not a part of the business curriculum, although some books, such as *Principles of Political Economy*, by Gide, were classified under history and taught in that department.[28]

The Shorthand Writer, a periodical devoted to the interests of stenographers and their work, was cataloged as a book as were *Reporting Practice* and the *Dictator*. Neither the books nor the journals remains in the library today.

18 Ibid., p. 3.
19 Comments on the first books and the course offerings were provided by current faculty members of Meredith College.
20 Plummer Alston Jones, Jr., "The History and Development of Libraries in American Higher Education," *College and Research Libraries News* 50, (July/August 1989) : 562.
21 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, pp. 36-37.
22 Ibid., p. 37.
23 *Catalogue, 1900-1901*, p. 29. Some of the equipment shown in a picture of the biology laboratory (an insert between pages 30 and 31) is still owned by the department.
24 Memorandum, Mrs. Jan Sullivan, Department of Biology and Health Sciences, September 5, 1989. *The Origin of Species* was one of the books that inspired the passage of the "anti-evolution" law in Tennessee. This law led to the so-called "Monkey Trial" in 1924 during which Clarence Darrow defended Thomas Scopes for teaching evolution.
25 Ibid. According to Mrs. Sullivan, Wallace described vaccinations as a delusion and called compulsory vaccinations a crime. He also believed in phrenology—the analysis of character and the development of mental faculties by the study of the shape of the skull and the "bumps" on the head.
26 *Catalogue, 1900-1901*, p. 47. The purpose of the department was "to train young women thoroughly for serious work in the business world."
27 Memorandum, Dr. Lois Frazier, Department of Business and Economics, January 13, 1989.
28 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, p. 35. The catalog description read: "Among the subjects specially discussed, and upon which assigned reading will be given and reports required, are Taxation and Public Finance, Money and Banking, Tariff, National Monopolies and Pauperism and Charities." Today, noted Dr. Donald Spanton, Department of Business and Economics, the department offers two courses in taxes, one course in public finance, one in money and banking, and one in the history of economic thought, but none in pauperism and charities. Memorandum, September 21, 1989.

Chemistry and Physical Sciences

The curriculum planners of the Baptist Female University recognized the importance of the natural sciences in a liberal education. Chemistry and physics in the junior year were among the requirements for a B.A. degree. In addition to the course work, the requirements strongly emphasized laboratory experiences.[29]

Only two books in the first library were devoted specifically to chemistry, one of which bore an 1856 publication date, although chemistry was included in various volumes on general science. *Textbook on Chemistry*, 1856, by Draper, was a donated volume, and *History of Chemistry*, by Meyer, published in 1897, was purchased by the college. The purchase of the biographies, *John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry*, by Roscoe, 1898, and *James Clerk Maxwell & Modern Physics*, by Glazebrook, 1900, demonstrated a recognition that students should know the scientists of their day, people whose contributions continue even now.[30]

Of the first books on physics, *Thunder and Lightning*, by Fonvielle, published in 1869, was a donation. The other books, including *Theory of Physics*, by Ames; *Sound*, by Tyndall; and *Electrical Experiments*, by Bonney, all purchased by the college, bear publication dates of 1896 or 1898.

Education

Until 1917 Baptist Female University maintained an academy for elementary, secondary, and preparatory students. Public school teachers also were encouraged to attend classes as a means of continuing their education. *The First Annual Announcement* described the course for teachers:

> *Teachers who desire to pursue special courses, and who present to the President satisfactory testimonials of moral character and successful teaching, may be admitted without examination. The plan of the University will allow such teachers to take up special courses at the beginning of any term during the year.*[31]

By the time the first catalog, 1899-1900, was published, the wording and focus changed:

> *Miss [Lillian] Eckloff will have charge of a Training Class for Teachers, giving them practice classes under her direction. She has had much experience and success in teaching teachers how to teach primary classes. She will do this without extra charge, calling on these students of practical pedagogy to teach selected classes in the primary and academy courses. . . .*[32]

One of the most well-known books advocating Frederich Froebel's method of teaching, *Moral Culture in Infancy and Kindergarten Guide*, by Elizabeth Peabody and her sister, Mary Mann, probably exerted its influence at Baptist Female University.[33] Other books in education included *The Great Educators*, a series about people, such as Aristotle, Pestalozzi, and Froebel, who had contributed to the field. Eight books in this series remain in the library.

Two of the most frequently circulated books, *What a Young Woman Ought to Know* and *What a Young Girl Ought to Know*, by Allen, fall within the area of education. These books are no longer in the library collection.

C. H. Mebane, superintendent of public instruction, gave to the library three copies of the *Educational Report, North Carolina, 1896-97* and three copies of the 1897-98 report. Mebane, obviously a friend of the institution, briefly spoke at the opening exercises on September 27, 1899, as did E. P. Moses, superintendent of the Raleigh City Schools.[34]

English

A review of the outlines of courses in the catalogs from 1899 to 1902 reveals studies in English that corresponded directly with the most frequently circulated books. First place in the list of these books was *Best Things from Best Authors*. Brontë's *Jane Eyre* and *Tennyson's Poems* tied for ninth place on the list. A department emphasis on Tennyson probably accounts for *Tennyson's Poems* appearing as number nine on the list of books in greatest demand.

Courses in Chaucer, Shakespeare, Browning, and Tennyson along with studies in poetry, drama, and the history of literature, including "Old English from Conquest to Chaucer" were taught in the School of English Language and Literature.[35] Advanced elective studies for "those alone who have shown capacity and taste" also were available.[36] The courses included the study of prose masterpieces, the novel, and Browning.

The books purchased by the college and those donated supported the English requirements and increased the number of novels available to students. The collection was British-

From the 1905 Oak Leaves.

29 Memorandum, Dr. Reginald Shiflett, Department of Chemistry and Physical Sciences, August 22, 1989. "There was a reasonably well-equipped chemistry laboratory. However, a picture of the laboratory in the catalog [an insert in the 1900-1901 catalog between pages 28 and 29] shows a lack of safety equipment such as an emergency shower or fume hood. The students did not wear safety glasses."30 "John Dalton's atomic theory of matter was fundamental to the further development of chemistry as a science and Maxwell ranks with Newton and Einstein as one of the 'greats' in physics." Interview with Dr. Shiflett, September 8, 1989.

31 *The First Annual Announcement, 1899-1900*, p. 11.

32 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, p. 15.

33 Frederich Froebel, the "father of the kindergarten [children's garden]," emphasized play as the natural means by which children gather information. So strong was the Froebelian movement in North Carolina that the Board of Trustees of Baptist Female University considered a kindergarten for the campus. "The question of establishing of Kindergarten Department and the selection of Teacher was referred to the President and the Executive committee with power to act." Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 3, 1899, p. 88.

34 "Praise God," *Biblical Recorder*, 4 October 1899, p. 4.

35 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, pp. 23-24.

36 Ibid., p. 24.

The Baptist Female University
A HIGH GRADE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
OFFICERS AND TEACHERS
SIX MEN AND SEVENTEEN WOMEN
R. T. VANN, *President*, Raleigh, North Carolina

From the 1904 Oak Leaves.

centered but omitted some major writers, such as Donne and Swift. There was no representation of the American writers Twain, Whitman, and Dickinson.

Surprising omissions in the English holdings were books by 19th-century women writers, such as Alcott and Austen. With the exception of the one Brontë novel, "young male fiction," especially volumes by Stevenson and Dickens, provided a large portion of the holdings.[37] Also included in the collection were most of the works of Scott, the poetry of Browning, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, and *Last Days of Pompei* by Bulwer-Lytton of "dark and stormy night" fame.

The library purchased an extensive number of books on the life and works of William Shakespeare. Although the Johnson Collection provided a copy of Shakespeare's *Complete Works*, and two copies of *Macbeth*, the other works were bought with college funds. Included were single-play copies of all of Shakespeare's dramas, his non-dramatic poetry, and six volumes about the man and his art.

Foreign Languages

In the teaching of Spanish, French, and German, all skills, including conversation, were emphasized. The catalog explained: "Oral and written exercises are required with every lesson. Pupils are taught not only to translate and read, but, so far as is possible in the given time, to speak the languages studied."[38] *The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English*, by Surenne, an item in the Johnson Collection, is evidence of an emphasis on the speaking of the modern languages.

Students wishing to be admitted to the School of Latin Language and Literature were "required to have a thorough knowledge of the forms and principles of syntax."[39] Library books available to Latin students included *The Aeneid*, by Virgil, and *Latin Cases & Analysis*, by Royall, a Wake Forest professor.

Health and Physical Education

During the early years of the college, health education, called hygiene and taught by Dr. Dixon-Carroll, was part of the science curriculum. Books such as *Dust and Its Dangers*,[40] by Prudden, *Diseases of Women*, by Gailland, and *The Opium Habit and Alcoholism*, by Hubbard, raise interesting speculations about class discussions. Perhaps the book, *Living Questions*, by Hathaway, added to the exchange.

In addition to the physical activity of walking, a daily requirement,[41] students were probably reading *Handbook of Calisthenics and Gymnastics*, by Watson, and *Health Lessons for Beginners*, by Brand, both in the Johnson Collection. None of the books remain in the library.

History and Politics

Books with a historical perspective were among the most frequently circulated books, a fact due, in part, to the teaching approach of the history professor and to the prerequisites in that area. The teaching style, referred to as the Great Man Theory, relied on biographies of well-known figures for the historical perspective.[42]

Novels also added a dimension to the historical view. *An Egyptian Princess*, by Ebers, the sixth most circulated book from 1899 to 1902, is an example.

In order to be admitted to college classes in the School of History and Political Science, students had to show proficiency in United States history and general history.[43] A course called "History of Civilization," required of all students seeking a degree, was designed to provide the foundation for a specialization in history. The professor probably encouraged students to use the library holdings in history since the catalogs from 1899 to 1902 noted: "The library method of study has been adopted."[44]

Travels in France, by Young, and *Chronicles*, by Froissart, were among the few holdings in European or ancient history. Secondary sources of English history, especially of the royal families, were evident. Books by leading English historians such as Green's *History of the English People*, Toynbee's *Lectures on the Industrial Revolution in England*, Gardiner's *Cromwell's Place in History*, and Stubbs's *Early Plantegenets* stressed British history.

Books on the Crusades, the Protestant Reformation, and Christian leaders and scholars of the 12th to 16th centuries provided material for the study of the Middle Ages. *History of the Crusades*, by Michaud, *The Period of the Reformation*, by Hausser, and the *History of the Popes*, by Ranke, were titles that focused on church history, taught as a senior elective.

Modern European history stressed mainly the study of the French Revolution. Titles included *Epochs of Modern History: The French Revolution*, by Gardiner, *French Revolution*, by Morris, and *The French War and the Revolution*, by Sloane.

37 Conversation, Dr. Garry Walton, Department of English, October 2, 1989. Other information in this section was provided by Dr. Jane Knight, Dr. Sarah English, and Ms. Robin Colby.
38 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, p. 24; *Catalogue, 1900-1901*, p. 25.
39 *Catalogue, 1901-1902*, p. 22.
40 Fay Johnson Farmer, class of '07, was a student in the hygiene class. Mrs. Farmer used to quote Dr. Dixon-Carroll who often told the class, "Dust undisturbed never hurt anyone." Interview with Memory F. Mitchell, Mrs. Farmer's daughter, March 10, 1989.
41 Students were required to walk every day. "Com. to arrange for walking hour and with whom the girls shall walk. . . ." Faculty Minutes, September 8, 1900, p. 9. Several "trust-worthy girls" were soon selected to assist the teachers in taking the students walking. Ibid., September 11, 1900, p. 11.
42 Memorando, Dr. Frank Grubbs, Dr. Carolyn Grubbs, and Dr. Tom Parramore, Department of History and Politics, February 6-7, 1989. Information in the history section, except for the catalog, was provided by these faculty members.
43 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, p. 34-35; *Catalogue, 1900-1901*, p. 34; *Catalogue, 1901-1902*, p. 35.
44 Ibid.

North Carolina history, an elective course, seemed to be supported mainly by regimental histories on the Civil War and a few volumes of *Colonial Records*. *Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians*, by Peele, and *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*, by Fiske, were other titles available to students.

On the whole the books for the School of History and Politics focused on history—not unusual for that time. An elective course, "Political Economy," dealing with subjects now taught in the Department of Business and Economics probably accounts for the two books specifically directed toward the subject: *Principles of Political Economy*, by Gide, purchased by the college, and *Political Economy*, by Walker, a donation.[45]

Home Economics

Although Home Economics was not a department during the first few years of the Baptist Female University, several first books, such as *Living Questions*, by Hathaway, *Domestic Receipt Book*, by Beecher, and *Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration*, by Batty, reflect the discipline as it was to develop at Meredith College.

Mathematics

The teaching of mathematics has dramatically changed over the years.[46] During the first few years at Baptist Female University, the mathematics curriculum consisted of college algebra, trigonometry, plane and solid geometry, differential and integral calculus, astronomy, and history of mathematics. *The Beauties of Nature*, by Lubbock, emphasized geometry, and *A Short History of Mathematics*, by Ball, provided background for general mathematics. The textbook, *New Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*, by Wentworth, is still in the library collection.

Music

From the beginning, the study of music was considered one of the outstanding features of the college. The first catalog observed:

Some acquaintance with music has now become a necessary element of education. As a science it opens a field of investigation most wonderful and beautiful; while, as a medium for expressing the sublimest feelings of the soul, it is worthy [of] the thought and study of the most intelligent minds.[47]

Studies in piano, voice, violin, and organ were available and "standard works of the most celebrated composers in etudes, solos, and ensemble pieces, and the principles involved in their correct execution and interpretation" were necessary to fulfill the requirements for graduation.[48]

Among the other tests required for graduation in piano, voice, and violin was an examination in the history of music. Books purchased by the college to support the music program included *Catechism of Musical History* and *Dictionary of Music*, by Riemann; *How to Listen to Music*, by Krehbiel; and *Evolution of Church Music*, by Humphreys.

Psychology

Psychology, an offering in the School of Moral Philosophy, included a "general survey of the subject with special discussion of its principal problems."[49] The catalog continued: "An appeal is made to the student to interpret the facts of her own psychic life and to make personal observations, that she may gain some first-hand knowledge of the mental states."

For the study of psychology, the library purchased books which are now considered "classics" in the field. Included were volumes by William James, John Dewey, Jacques Loeb, and E. Bradford Titchener.

James, who developed the first psychology laboratory in the United States, coined the phrase "stream of consciousness" still discussed in psychology classes today. Considered a pioneer in the functional psychology movement in the United States, he produced a major work, *Principles of Psychology*, published in 1899. From the accession numbers, the two-volume work was probably purchased by the college the following year.

Dewey was influential "in the American scene because he was consistently and persistently the philosopher of social change."[50] Because of his pragmatic approach he was the organizing force behind the Chicago school of functional psychology. His textbook, *Psychology*, appeared in several editions before being overshadowed by other textbooks.

Loeb, a German zoologist and physiologist, who spent most of his career in the United States, is regarded as the developer of the "mechanistic movement of animal psychology, an interpretation of behavior without consciousness." The title, *Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology*, is an indication of his interests.

In the 1890s, Titchener, an Englishman, founded what came to be known as the Society of Experimental Psychologists.

45 "The term 'political economy' was commonly used around the turn of the century." Interview, Dr. Barbara True-Weber, Department of History and Politics, September 18, 1989. "What is perhaps most interesting is that the curriculum . . . is focused on political economy, but the library collection did not really support that focus. There were only two books on political economy and none specifically on taxation, tariff, banking or welfare." Memorandum, Dr. Clyde Frazier, Department of History and Politics, September 28, 1989.

46 Mathematics majors today "take precalculus (a one semester course in college algebra and trigonometry) only if they are unprepared to start the calculus sequence as first semester freshmen. Analytic geometry is taught as needed in the calculus courses. The history of mathematics and astronomy courses are no longer in the curriculum. Instead students study abstract and linear algebra, statistics, probability, geometry, topology, numerical analysis, complex variables, differential equations, advanced calculus, mathematical modelling and mathematical reasoning. The curriculum has been expanded to include computer science and the needed courses for that degree." Memorandum, Dr. Dorothy Preston, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, January 24, 1989.

47 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, p. 37.

48 Ibid., pp. 38-41.

49 *Catalogue, 1900-1901*, p. 33. Until the influence of William James and others, psychology was considered a part of philosophy rather than a discipline unto itself. In 1876, James, a professor at Harvard, taught the first psychology course in the United States.

50 Memorandum, Dr. Rosemary Hornak, Department of Psychology, August 27, 1989. Functional psychology refers to a practical approach to problems, i.e., experimentation and innovation for social change and is, therefore, utilitarian in nature. Information in this section, except for the catalog, was provided by Dr. Hornak.

His book, *Outline of Psychology*, which served to establish firmly psychology as an academic discipline in the United States, was an early purchase for the library.

Remaining in the library today are both volumes of the *Principles of Psychology* and *Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology*.

Religion and Philosophy

Beginning in 1899 the School of Moral Philosophy included studies in psychology, ethics, logic, and "evidences of Christianity." According to the first catalog, the aim of those areas was "primarily to discipline the student to correct thinking,,to introduce her to the sources of a knowledge of herself and of God, and to establish, on rational and experimental grounds, the rules and principles of right conduct."[51]

From the beginning, the department recognized that the study of Christianity was seldom an isolated exercise. Books such as *The Life of Rev. David Branierd*, by Edwards, and *Strategic Points in the World's Conquest*, by Mott, reflected the beginning of a worldwide Christian movement in relationship to other religious perspectives.[52]

New Testament Greek, one course of the early curriculum at Baptist Female University, was taught in the School of Greek Language and Literature. The emphasis was actually on classical Greek and, according to one Meredith professor, showed a "decidedly secular bent"; some of the literature was quite humanistic—even skeptical in tone. The professor also noted:

> *The curriculum in Greek was probably comparable to the advanced study of Greek in any of the best colleges of that day.*
>
> *The collection in philvsophy is much less technical and rigorous than the works studied in Greek literature. The works listed in philosophy reflect a more meditative, even inspirational approach to philosophy, probably reflective of the religious tone of the college. Most wvrks are either in ethics or in "self-improvement" with psychology still included under philosophy and then studied mainly for its normative values rather than its empirical evidence"* [53]

Other books of interest, including *Principles of Psychology*, by James,[54] and *Data of Ethics*, by Spencer, show the focus of religion and philosophy at that time.

Sociology

Although books by European pioneer sociologists, such as Comte, Marx, Durkheim, or Weber were not among the first books, the purchase of Spencer's *Study of Sociology* was significant. One sociology professor commented:

> *It is noteworthy that Herbert Spencer's* Study of Sociology *was in the early Meredith library . . . an acceptance that might be a mark of academic freedom. When William Graham Sumner used the book as a text in the 1870s at Yale University in the first course in sociology taught in the United States, there was an effort to denounce Sumner for using a text by an English sociologist/philosopher who presented the concept of social evolution. The effort failed and Sumner remained at Yale until his death.*[55]

The college purchased, as well as the Spencer book, *Anthropology* by E. B. Tylor, "the English father of anthropology." Neither book remains in the library.

Speech

Although in ancient Greece and Rome, the term "elocution" referred to the style and content of a speaker's language, at the time Baptist Female University was becoming a reality, the term specifically meant "vocal delivery." Elocution was one of two areas listed in the first advertisement as the "finest advantages" of the school.[56]

The first speech courses at the college probably emphasized "delivery over content, which is the opposite of the current emphasis."[57] In addition to courses, other requirements included a study of selected Shakespearean plays, a thesis on some topic from each play studied, and "two essays a year on topics from Biblical Interpretation. Either a dramatization or some classic novel or condensation of some classical work in the Junior year or a thesis of not less than 2,000 words" completed the requirements.[58] An essential element in the courses was the actual performance in class of the texts being studied. In addition to the plays of Shakespeare, the poetry of Tennyson, Browning, and others were, no doubt, used for performance.

Although course content was focused on the actual performance of literary readings, the library holdings in speech were primarily collections of great speeches, such as *Representa-*

51 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, pp. 32-33.
52 Memorandum, Dr. John Saunders, Department of Religian and Philasaphy, March 3, 1989.
53 Memorandum, Dr. Rabert Vance, Department of Religian and Philasaphy, March 3, 1989.
54 The late L. E. M. Freeman, Meredith College professar from 1910 to 1949, studied with William James at Harvard University. Dr. Freeman used to say that James was "an inspiring lecturer but not very well organized." Memorandum, Dr. Allen Page, Department of Religian and Philasaphy, March 3, 1989.
55 Memorandum, Dr. Leslie Syron, Department of Sociology and Social Work, January 27, 1989.
56 Advertisement for Baptist Female University, *Biblical Recorder*, 26 July 1899, p. 6. The other was music.
57 Memorandum, Dr. John Creagh, Department of Music, Speech, and Theater, August 28, 1989. "One-third of the original requirements were speech courses, most of which concentrated on what is now called 'oral interpretation.' Courses such as 'Voice Training,' 'Dramatic Training,' and 'Vocal Interpretation of the Bible,' emphasized the communication of literary content rather than traditional public speaking or oratory. Perhaps this emphasis should not be surprising since elocution was often taught [in the manner of] our current Master Classes in performance. A great speaker or performer passed her or his knowledge on to the student in spoken rather than written form." Information in this section, except for the catalog, was provided by Dr. Creagh. Of several influential elocutionary writers at that time, only Hiram Corson's *An Introduction to Browning*, published in 1901, was purchased by the college. From a speech point of view, this book was "more literary criticism than strict elocution."
58 *Catalogue, 1900-1901*, pp. 44-46.

tive British Orations, edited by Adams and others, and *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, by Richardson.

Young Readers

Although the first books were an essential part of the college studies, books for young readers were also available. Donations of children's books included the following: *A Child's Garden of Verses*, by R. L. Stevenson; *Boys and Girls in Biology*, by S. H. Stevenson; and *Captains of Industry: A Book for Young Americans*, by Parton. The college purchased *Little Flower Folks*, by Pratt, as well as *Playtime Naturalist*, by Taylor, written, according to the preface, for "intelligent English lads."

The book, *The Story of the Plants*, offered a "short and succinct account of the principal phenomena of plant life, in language suited to the comprehension of unscientific readers."[59] The language used, whether for young readers or for unsophisticated adults, explained how plants eat, drink, and "marry and are given in marriage."[60]

Serving as they did both for independent reading and as textbooks and supplementary reading for academic courses, the books donated in those early years and the money contributed for the purchase of books set the stage for the continuing development of an outstanding library at Meredith College. Other influences already under way contributed to the emphasis given to the books and the curriculum. As noted by Jones:

The founding of Johns Hopkins in 1876, using the German university as its model, emphasized for the first time the research function of higher education. . . . Thus the library gained increasing recognition as essential to the new academic role of research and worthy of the epithet "the heart of the university."[61]

Of the first 1,091 books, the college maintains 412 volumes in a special collection housed in the archives section of the library.

Value of the First Books

Today, one hundred years after the first library was established at Baptist Female University, a number of the holdings are considered "classics" and valuable resources for a library to possess. According to a Raleigh bookstore owner, books in most areas represented at the college hold some significance, especially in history, religion, and English.[62]

When Edgar Cheek presented the college with the American Statesman series, he probably understood the value of the information for students. What he could not have known is that the set now sells for $700. The library retains eighteen of the twenty-eight volumes. In addition, Cheek gave *Literature of All Nations*, still considered a "good set." All ten volumes remain a part of the library collection.

Among the donated religious books of value are *Many Infallible Proofs*, by Pierson, "a conservative classic," and *Religious Affections*, by Edwards. *Apologetics*, by Alexander, and *Saints' Rest*, by Baxter, were both purchased by the college. Of these four books, *Apologetics* is the only one still part of the holdings.

A number of volumes valuable to the history of the Baptists were among the first books. Those volumes include *The History of the Baptists in Virginia*, by Semple; *Recollections of a Long Life*, by Jeter; *History of the Sandy Creek Association*, by Purefoy; *Story of Yates the Missionary*, by Taylor; *Life & Letters of John Albert Broadus*, by Robertson; and *A Short History of the Baptists*, by Vedder, purchased by the college and still available as a textbook.

Several histories purchased by the college are considered classics. They include *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, by Gibbons; *History of Greece*, by Grote; *History of the Popes*, by Ranke; and *History of the English People*, by Green. These books remain in the college collection.

As was the custom of the day, the state of North Carolina provided the Baptist Female University with the *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861- 65*, edited by Clark, still considered a "valuable North Carolina reference." The library holds four volumes of the five-volume set.

For Baptist Female University, Josiah Bailey summed up the prevailing attitude when he observed:

With such generous thoughtfulness of the friends of the institution, this supreme need of better library facilities will be met in the rapidly growing number of valuable books. And none may build more deeply into the institution's life and gratitude than those who put their gifts into the educational equipment of libraries and laboratories.[63]

Illustration of a Wake Forest College student. From the 1904 Oak Leaves.

59 Allen Grant, *The Story of the Plants* (New York: Appleton & Co.), 1899, p. 5.
60 Ibid., p. 73.
61 Jones, "The History and Development of Libraries in American Higher Education," *C&RL*, p. 562. According to Jones, other influences were the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890 which turned education from the classical traditions to a more practical focus with land grant colleges.
62 Richard L. Stevens, Stevens Book Shop, September 21, 1989. Information in this section was provided by Mr. Stevens.
63 "The Philip and Emma Johnson Collection: Valuable Gifts to Our University," *Biblical Recorder*, 26 February 1902, p. 2.

CHAPTER IV

TOWARD THE SECOND CENTURY

When he wrote, "Today is the day of small things not to be despised. Tomorrow and tomorrow, who will dare say what they shall bring forth, and who shall strive for less than the highest?" Josiah W. Bailey seemed to possess a farsighted view of things to come.[1] The small things he wrote about—the Baptist Female University and its library—were not despised by those who had faith in what the institution could become.

Bailey continued the editorial by pointing out that the future of the college would bring times of fulfilling growth:

One of the remarkable phenomena of this era is the trend of women toward independence. You may make a foolish caricature in pants for people to laugh at; but the steady tramp of women to the schoolroom, to the civil service, to the countinghouse, to the law office, to the professions, goes on; and it moves with a might inevitable. . . . A woman has as much right to independence as a man. . . .

Do not say that all this is impracticable. Was it impracticable to say nine years ago that that splendid building would adorn the corner by the Big Oak before the close of the century? It was not. Is it then impracticable to say that in another day that institution will be equipped and endowed; and the girls both rich and poor shall throng its halls; that it shall acquire strength with the years; that its influence shall go forth throughout Zion, that its daughters shall stand in a thousand homes and bless their children and our churches because of its work; that others shall set forth as teachers, and others as workers variously; and that all together shall in time make toward the renovation and redemption of our land and people, to the honor of humanity, the betterment of the world and the glory of God? It is no dream: but a very possible vision.

But these things will not come to pass of themselves. Educational institutions are not made of brick and mortar and money. They are never great until sanctified with sacrifices. Causes are not glorious without martyrs.[2]

President Richard T. Vann also seemed to understand the depth of these concepts. "If you ask about the beginning of Meredith," he said, "no one can answer you. It is the incarnation of an idea. Events may be dated and chronicled, but who can trace the genesis of an idea?"[3] The small things, in and of themselves, remain valuable; and today all who are associated with the college find themselves obligated to continue the pursuit of this honorable idea.

Those two men, Bailey and Vann, along with thousands of others who sustained the new college, held themselves accountable as stewards and guardians of the vision and the opportunity that was theirs. When some gave money, others offered prayers; when some donated books, others provided encouragement. The unifying chord was a devotion to the burgeoning Baptist Female University.

Today the bricks and mortar, other properties, utility systems, and equipment and furniture of Meredith College total $22,927,248 in monetary terms. The yearly operating budget exceeds $11 million and the library building alone is valued at $837,532.[4] From a quantitative standpoint the numbers speak well, and Meredith College holds a high rank among colleges of its nature.[5]

Dedicated on February 27, 1969, the Carlyle Campbell Library at Meredith College remains the center of academic

1 "Causes Underlying Our Baptist Female University," *Biblical Recorder*, 19 April 1899, p. 4.

2 Ibid.

3 Mary Lynch Johnson, *A History of Meredith College*, 2nd ed. (Raleigh, North Carolina: Meredith College, 1972), p. 1.

4 Self-Study and Planning Report, Meredith College, September, 1989, p. 506.

5 "Small Comprehensive Colleges: Best of Both Worlds," *U.S. News and World Report*, Vol. 105, October 10, 1988, p. C20. Small, comprehensive colleges (an enrollment between 1,500 and 2,500) refers to schools combining the best of liberal arts and professional programs. Meredith, ranking 15th on the list, "gets high marks for retention; fully 94 percent of freshmen return as sophomores." p. C21.

pursuits. The yearly budget for the library is over a half-million dollars; 135,036 volumes are available to students, faculty, and friends of the library. A full-time head librarian along with five professional librarians, six paraprofessional staff members, four clerical personnel, and forty-five student assistants carry out the work of the library.[6] For the 1989-1990 academic year, 58,206 items were circulated, including books, periodicals, microform, recordings, and music scores.[7]

But counting is the easy part. Counting provides numbers to be displayed and sometimes admired. Summing up substantive and creative energies may be less accurate and less glamorous, albeit, more important.

Today Meredith's mission remains intact as a badge of honor to those who, during times of limited resources, kept the trust and moved forward with boldness. The ultimate mission of any educational institution is to foster in students the development of critical intelligence, to assist them in relating diverse ideas, and to provide resiliency as they seek meaning to their lives. The first catalog explained the aim of the college in this way:

Its first intention is to provide, not simply instruction of the noblest and most thorough sort but instruction made perfect in the religion of Jesus Christ. . . . It is the supreme purpose of those who have the institution in charge that every young lady who may enter shall receive of the fullness of Christ, so that all her advantages gained may be effective to God's glory, to the prosperity of her church, to the comfort and honor and service of her race.[8]

Thus, the first library, the first books, the first donors, and all other participants in that new venture forged the foundations of Meredith College. From that fervent past, generations have emerged to welcome another "tomorrow and tomorrow," and to accept the continuing challenge: "who will dare say what they shall bring forth; and who will strive for less than the highest?"[9]

Certainly Sir Isaac Newton understood the essential value in reviewing the past. In a letter to Robert Hooke, dated February 5, 1675/6, Newton observed, "If I have seen further [than you or Descartes] it is by standing on ye shoulders of Giants."[10] The giants associated with the history of Meredith College provided broad and stalwart shoulders upon which to build a college of "high order." Some of those giants have received recognition; some have remained unacknowledged; many are unknown. All possessed the unyielding conviction that Meredith College, first known as Baptist Female University, should ever be "the inspiration of all who uphold education."[11]

The library, "this essential part of the institution," continues to preserve the integrity of those who created it. The Mission Statement of the Carlyle Campbell Library sets forth four significant functions:

1. It is the purpose of the library to support and encourage the development of a well-educated person in accordance with the stated purpose and mission of Meredith College.

2. It is the purpose of the library to stimulate and facilitate learning.

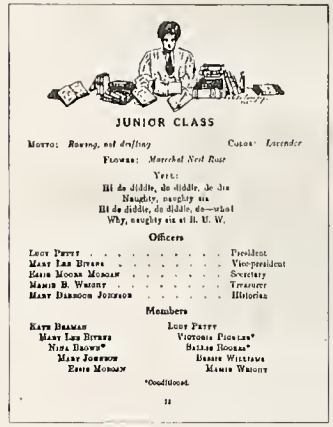
3. It is the purpose of the library to house and make available in appropriate formats information to support curriculum, research, and special interests of the Meredith community.

4. It is the purpose of the library to provide for the Meredith community appropriate instruction in research strategies and in the use of information resources.[12]

The Friends of the Library, officially founded in 1941[13] and reactivated in 1977, is an organization devoted to promoting "the interests of the Carlyle Campbell Library of Meredith College."[14] The Friends and Josiah Bailey, the "committee of one to raise a library," forever remain connected through the bonds of a shared goal.

Today, Meredith College, with the Carlyle Campbell Library as the center of excellence, stands ready to embark upon that extraordinary adventure called the second century. The giants would be proud.

Part of the collection of the first 1,000 books.



JUNIOR CLASS

Motto: *Rowing, not drifting* Color: *Lavender*

Flower: *Marechal Neil Rose*

Yell:

Hi de diddle, de diddle, de dee
Naughty, naughty six
Hi de diddle, de diddle, de—what
Why, naughty six at H. U. W.

Officers

Lucy Petty	President
Mary Lee Bivens	Vice-president
Katie Moore Morgan	Secretary
Mamie B. Wright	Treasurer
Mary Dawson Johnson	Historian

Members

Kate Braman	Lucy Petty
Mary Lee Bivens	Victoria Pickler*
Nina Brown*	Sallie Rogers*
Mary Johnson	Bessie Williams
Essie Morgan	Mamie Wright

*Conditioned.

11

From the 1905 Oak Leaves.

6 Carlyle Campbell Library, Annual Report, 1989-1990, p. 7.

7 Ibid., p. 8.

8 *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900* (Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards & Broughton), pp. 4-5.

9 "Causes Underlying," *Biblical Recorder*, 19 April 1899, p. 4.

10 *The Correspondence of Isaac Newton*, Vol. 1: 1661-1675, W. H. Turnbull, ed. (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1959), p. 416. This letter was an attempt by Newton to shaw Hooke (who apporently wanted to be considered the leading scientist of the day and the man who had already thought of Newton's ideas) that achievements in the present depend on achievements of the past.

11 *Catalogue, 1899-1900*, p. 4.

12 Report of the Committee on Library and Computer Services, Meredith College Self-Study, 1989, p. 2.

13 Julia H. Harris, "Libraries Old and New," *Meredith College, The Alumnae Magazine*, 2 (Winter 1948) : 20.

14 Friends of the Library Brochure. Carlyle Campbell Library, Meredith College, Spring, 1990.

APPENDIX A

List of First Donors, 1899 to 1902

(• book housed in archives)

A

Allyn and Bacon: Book vendor.
Paragraph Writing - Scott

Atwater, A. W.: Unidentified. Listed in 1900-1901 catalog as a contributor of books but none recorded in accession book.

B

Bailey, Josiah William: (1873-1946) Editor, *Biblical Recorder*, 1895-1907; trustee, BFU, 1896-1911. United States Senator from North Carolina, 1931-1946.

History of Grassy Creek Church, 1880 - Devine

Blasingame, James Carter: First president of Baptist Female University and professor of psychology and pedagogy, 1899-1900.

Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1884-85, 1886
Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1895-96, 1897, 2 copies - Mebane
Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1896-97, 1898, 2 copies
Twelfth Annual Report of Interstate Commerce Commission, 1899 - Mebane

Butler, (Hon.) Marion: (1863-1938). North Carolina Senator and a United States Senator.

Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1896, 3 copies - Richardson
Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1897, 3 copies - Richardson
Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1898, 3 copies - Richardson
Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1899 - Richardson

C

Cheek, T. Edgar: Trustee, BFU, 1892-1894.
•Abraham Lincoln, 1899, 2 copies - Morse (American Statesman Series)
•Albert Gallantin, 1899 - Stevens (American Statesman Series)
•Alexander Hamilton, 1899 - Lodge (American Statesman Series)
Andrew Jackson, 1899 - Sumner (American Statesman Series)
•Benjamin Franklin, 1899 - Morse (American Statesman Series)
•Charles F. Adams, 1899 - Adams (American Statesman Series)
•Charles Sumner, 1899 - Storey (American Statesman Series)
•Daniel Webster, 1899 - Lodge (American Statesman Series)
•General Index to American Statesman Series, 1900 - Smith
•George Washington, 1899, 2 copies - Lodge (American Statesman Series)
•Gouverneur Morris, 1899 (American Statesman Series)
Henry Clay, 1899, 2 copies - Schurz (American Statesman Series)
•James Madison, 1899 - Gay (American Statesman Series)
•James Monroe, 1899 - Gilman (American Statesman Series)
•John Adams, 1899 - Morse (American Statesman Series)
John C. Calhoun, 1899 - Van Holst (American Statesman Series)
•John Jay, 1899 - Pellew (American Statesman Series)
•John Marshall, 1899 - Magruder (American Statesman Series)
•John Quincy Adams, 1899 - Morse (American Statesman Series)

•John Randolph, 1899 - Adams (American Statesman Series)
L. Capp, 1899 - McLaughlin (American Statesman Series)
•Literature of All Nations, 1900, 10 vols. - ed. by Hawthorne, Young, and Lamberton
•Martin Van Buren, 1899 - Shepard (American Statesman Series)
Patrick Henry, 1899 - Tyler (American Statesman Series)
S. Adams, 1899 - Kosmer (American Statesman Series)
Salmon Portland Chase, 1899 - Hart (American Statesman Series)
T. H. Benton, 1899 - Roosevelt (American Statesman Series)
Thaddeus Stevens, 1899 - McCall (American Statesman Series)
•Thomas Jefferson, 1899 - Morse (American Statesman Series)
W. H. Seward, 1899 - Lorthrop (American Statesman Series)

Cullom, W. R.: (1867-1963) First professor of Bible at Wake Forest College.

An Analytical French Reader, 1886 - Keetels
•Art for Art's Sake, 1894 - Van Dyke
Essays - Emerson
My Bible Study - Havergal
Norfolk, and the Sound and River Cities of North Carolina, 1888 - Nowitzky
•Person and Ministry of the Holy Spirit, 1890 - Dixon
Primer of French Literature, 1894 - Saintsbury
Royal Commandments, 1887 - Havergal
Sesame and Lilies, 1891 - Ruskin
•Short History of the Baptists - Vedder
Social Reform and the Church - Commons
Starlight Through the Shadows, 1889 - Havergal

D

Dickinson, (Dr.) Alfred Elijah: (1830-1906) Baptist leader in Virginia; senior editor of the *Religious Herald*.

•A Plea for the Queen's English, 1866 - Alford
•A Theodicy - Bledsoe
American Men of Letters: James Fenimore Cooper, 1883 - Lounsbury
Ancient Cities, 1866 - Wright
•Assyriology: Its Use and Abuse, 1885 - Brown
•Bible Difficulties of the Old Testament, 1899 - MacArthur
Biographical Sketches, 1869 - Martineau
Book of the Colonies, 1846 - Frost
Boston Monday Lectures. Orient, 1896 - Cook
Boys and Girls in Biology, 1875 - Stevenson
Complete Rhetoric, 1885 - Welsh
•Creation or Evolution?, 1887 - Curtis
•Curious Facts in the History of Insects, 1865 - Cowan
Dialogues (trans. Cary), 1886 - Plato
Elements of Geology, 1845 - St. John
Elements of the English Language, 1869 - Clark
Elijah the Prophet - Leurau
English Literature, 1873 - Johnston
•English Synonyms, 1866, 2 vols. - Graham
Essays: Popular Ignorance, 1859 - Foster
Everyday Biology, 1899 - Calver
First Lessons in Botany, 1851 - Thuiker
French Grammar, 1824 - Wawostrocht
•Friendship the Master Passion, 1892 - Trumbull
Golden Gems of Life, 1884 - Ferguson and Allen
•Great English Writers from Chaucer to George Eliot - Backus and Brown
Handbook of Moral Philosophy, 1884 - Calderword
Heavenly Recognition, 1853 - Harbaugh
History of English, 1860 - Geldart
History of the Baptists in Virginia, 1894 - Semple
History of the French Revolution, 1846 - Thiers
History of the United States, 1885 - Child
•Hyperion and A Princess of Thule, 1857 - Longfellow and Black
Is My Bible True? - Leach
Key to Bible Study, or The Bible Taught as a Science, 1881 - Corwell
Leading Facts of American History - Montgomery
Lectures on Moral Science, 1865 - Hopkins
Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory, 1856 - Channing
Lectures on the New Testament - Weston, Brevans, Lloyd and others
Living Questions, 1889 - Hathaway
•Manual of American Literature, 1873 - Hart
Many Infallible Proofs - Pierson
Mental Philosophy, 1848 - Upham
•Meteors and Atmospheric Phenomena, 1870 - Lackland
Napoleon and Blucher, 1867 - Muhlbach
New Era - Strong
On the Study of Words, 1852 - Trench
Opium Habit and Alcoholism - Hubbard
•Pausanias, the Spartan, 1876 - Lytton
Phoebe Skiddy's Theology, 1883 - Kinston

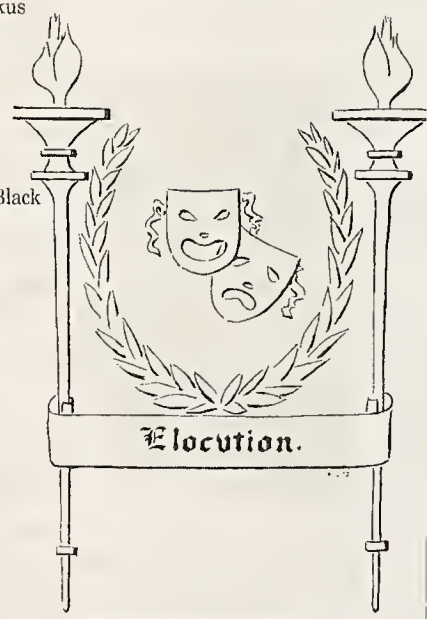


Illustration from the 1911 Oak Leaves.

•Preparatory Latin Course in English, 1884 - Wilkinson
Readings and Recitations, 1885 - Stoddard
•Recollections of a Long Life, 1891 - Jeter
Recueil Choisi de Traits Historiques et de Contes Moraux, 1813
Religious Feeling, 1877 - Smyth
•Romance of Natural History, 1861 - Gosse
Science in Short Chapters - Williams
Sketch Book - Irving
•Songs and Ballads, 1857 - Dyer
•Southern States of the American Union, 1895 - Curry
•Story of the Confederate States, 1895 - Derry
•Testimony of the Rocks, 1857 - Miller
Textbook on Chemistry, 1856 - Draper
Textbook of Geology, 1872 - Nicholson
•Textbook on Natural Philosophy, 1853 - Draper
The Final Science, 1885.
Thunder and Lightning, 1869 - Fonvielle
Willis' History Reader, 1877 - Collier
Wolfert's Roost, 1855 - Irving
Wonders of European Art, 1871 - Viardot
World and the Book, 1892 - Buchanan

Dixon-Carroll, (Dr.) Elizabeth Delia: (1872-1934) College physician; professor of physiology, 1899-1934. Married Dr. Norwood G. Carroll, a dentist.

Living Problems, 1889 - Dixon

Dixon, Thomas, Jr.: (1864-1946) Brother of Dr. Elizabeth Delia Dixon-Carroll.

Leopard's Spots: A Romance of the White Man's Burden, 1902 - Dixon

G

Ginn and Co.: Book company specifically noted in the 1899-1900 catalog for contributions of books.

Handbook of Rhetorical Analysis, 1899 - Genning
New Cicero with Vocabulary, 1898 - Cicero
•New Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 1899 - Wentworth
Practical Latin Composition, 1899 - Collar
Practical Rhetoric, 1899 - Genning
The Aeneid, 1899 - Virgil

H

Harp, (Miss) Mary E.: Identified as second donor to BFU; from Raleigh.

Golden Gems of Life, 1883 - Ferguson and Allen

Herring, (Miss): Unidentified.

Give Me Thine Heart, 1883 - Roe

Hyams, C. W.: Assistant botanist, Agricultural Experimental Station, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (now North Carolina State University).

•Medicinal Plants - Hyams
•The Flora of North Carolina: from Ranunculaceae to Salviniaceae - Hyams

J

Johnson, Philip W. : In 1902, with his wife Emma Purefoy Johnson, bequeathed personal library to BFU; from Wake Forest.

Graeca Majora, 1849 - Dalzel (an earlier donation)

The Johnson Library Collection:

American Cyclopedia, 1879, 16 vols. - Ripley and Dana
An Egyptian Princess - Ebers
Anglo-Saxon Prose Reader for Beginners in Oldest English, 1898 - Baskerville
Barnaby Rudge and Edwin Drood - Dickens
•Black Dwarf, Old Mortality, and Quentin Durward - Scott
Bleak House - Dickens
Bride of Lammermoor and A Legend of Montrose - Scott
Brief History of the United States - Lee
Bringing in Sheaves, 1873 - Earle
Cause and Cure of Infidelity, 1841 - Nelson
Child's History of England and Misc. - Dickens
Christmas Stories - Dickens
Complete Poetical Works - Wordsworth
•Complete Works, 1871 - John Bunyan
Complete Works - Shakespeare

Condensed United States History, 1879 - Swinton
David Copperfield - Dickens
Digest of the Laws and Enactments of the National Grange, etc.- 1878
Divine Comedy - Dante
Dombey and Son - Dickens
•Dramatic Works, 1891 - Sheridan
•Elements of Geology, 1854 - Loomis
•Eminent Americans - Lossing
English Language, etc., 1897 - Kellogg
•Essays on Addison, 1898 - Macaulay
Essays on Samuel Johnson, 1895 - Macaulay and Carlyle
Excelsior Dialogues, 1874 - Garrett
Fair Maid of Perth, and the Antiquary - Scott
Faust, Eine Tragödie, 1891 - Goethe
•First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology, 1865 - Gray
Fortunes of Nigel and Count Robert of Paris - Scott
•Geological Story Briefly Told, 1871 - Dana
Goethes Meisterwerke, 1891 - trans. Bernhardt
Good English, or Popular Errors in Language, 1880 - Gould
Graded German Lessons, 1887 - Collar
Great Expectations and the Uncommercial Traveller - Dickens
Guy Mannering and Anne of Geierstein - Scott
Handbook of Calisthenics and Gymnastics, 1880 - Watson
Health Lessons for Beginners, 1886 - Brands
Henry Esmond - Thackeray
History of the South Fork Baptist Association, 1901 - Graham
Hobart's Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analogy of Religion, 1848 - West
Holy Bible, 1856 - pub. Geppincott
•Hypathia - Kingsley
Inquiries Concerning the Intellectual Powers and Investigation, 1849 - Abercrombie
Introduction to the French Language, 1871 - de Fivas
Ivanhoe - Scott
Jane Eyre - Brontë
John Halifax, Gentleman - Miss Mulock
Kenilworth and St. Ronan's Well - Scott
Kindergarten, 1872 - Douai
Last Days of Pompei - Bulwer-Lytton
Les Misérables (5 copies, 5 different translations) - Hugo
•Letters on the Divine Family addressed to Henry Ward Beecher, 1874 - Barrett
Life of Johnson, 1791 - Boswell
Little Dorrit - Dickens
Lives of Mrs. Ann H. Judson and Mrs. Sarah B. Judson, 1851 - Stuart
Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets - Johnson
Lorna Doone - Blackmore
•Macbeth, 1899 - Shakespeare
•Macbeth, 1882 - Shakespeare
Martin Chuzzlewit - Dickens
Model Dialogues, 1874 - Clark
Monastery and The Abbot - Scott
Moral Culture in Infancy and Kindergarten Guide, 1877 - Mann and Peabody
New Testament of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, 1875 - American Bible Union
Nicholas Nickleby - Dickens
Notes and Suggestions for Bible Readings, 1879 - Briggs and Elliott
Old Curiosity Shop and Hard Times - Dickens
Oliver Twist - Dickens
Our Mutual Friend - Dickens
Outlines of History - Wilson [This book bears the accession no. 1,000]
Outlines of the World's History, 1877 - Swinton
Paradise Lost, 1849 - Milton
Peveril of the Peak and The Betrothed - Scott
Poems - Byron
Poetical Works, 1879 - Lowell
Poetical Works - Burns
•Poetical Works - Cowper
Poetical Works - E. B. Browning
•Poetical Works - Elshemus
Poetical Works - Scott
Poetical Works - Milton
Poetical Works - Pope
Poetical Works - Shelley
•Poetical Works, 1867, 2 vols. - Tupper
Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club - Dickens
•Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, 1885 - Batty
Protagoras of Plato, 1881 - Schler
Records of the Life, Character and Achievement of Adoniram J. Judson, 1854 - Fletcher
•Red Gauntlet and The Pirate - Scott
Rob Roy and Heart of Midlothian - Scott
•Selections from the Works of Robert Browning, 1890 - Browning
•Shaw's New History of English Literature, 1878 - Backus

Views of the library at BFU. Emma Moore Jones, first full-time librarian at Meredith College, 1910-1913. From the 1911 Oak Leaves.

•Smaller History of Greece, 1896 - Smith
Social Life, Embracing Medical Common Sense, 1870 - Foote
Souvestre's Un Philosophe Sous les Toits, 1891 - Fraser
Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Language - Surenne
Summary of Biblical Antiquities, 1849 - Nevin
•Tables for the Determination of Common Minerals, 1891 - Crosby
Tale of Two Cities and Sketches By Boz - Dickens
Vassar College and Its Founder, 1867 - Lossing
•Waverley and Woodstock - Scott
Way of Salvation, 1851 - Howell
•Wonderful Adventures of Phra the Phoenician, 1892 - Arnold
Works of Tennyson, 1895 - Tennyson

Justice, (Rev.) C. B.: Pastor, Baptist church in Rutherfordton; trustee, BFU, 1899-1910; was first library donor.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 9th edition, 25 volumes, 1878.

K

Kendrick, (Capt.) W. B.: Unidentified.

Memoirs of the War, 1870 - Lee

Kesler, John L.: (?-1956) Professor of natural science and curator of the library, 1899-1902. Meredith's first librarian—a part-time position. Also brother of M. L. (Martin Luther) Kesler, trustee of BFU/Meredith, 1896-1927.

Gospel from Two Testament Sermons, 1892 - Andrews

L

Lanneau, John Francis: (1836-1921) Professor of Mathematics, Wake Forest College. Also the father of Sophie S. Lanneau, member of the first graduating class at BFU and later a pioneer missionary to China.

Call to the Unconverted - Baxter
Evidences of Christianity - Jenyens
Guide for Young Disciples - Pike
History of Redemption - Edwards
Life of Rev. David Branierd - Edwards
Memoir of a Martyr - Sarguit
Memoirs of James Branierd Taylor - Rice and Rice
Memoirs of Rev. E. Payson - Cummings
Pilgrim's Progress - Bunyan
Practical Thoughts and Popery - Nevins
Practical View and Touchstone - Wilberforce
Religious Affections - Edwards
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul - Doddridge
Saint's Rest - Baxter

Lynch, (Rev.) J. W.: (1865-1940) Chaplain and professor of Bible, Wake Forest College.

•Cyclopedia of Fiction, 1883 - Longfellow and Black
Paris with Pen and Pencil - Bartbell
Tennyson's Poems - Tennyson
Twenty-five Sermons on the Holy Land, 1891 - Talmage

M

McNeill, Robert Hayes: (1877-?) Washington, D. C. attorney.

National Galleries of History and Art, etc., 1900 - Government Printing

Mebane, (Hon.) C. H.: (1862-1926) Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Educational Report. North Carolina, 1896-1897, 3 copies
Educational Report. North Carolina, 1897-1898, 3 copies

N

North Carolina, State of: Source for reports and bulletins.

Biannual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina, 1900
Educational Report of North Carolina, 1898-1900
•Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-'65, 4 vols. of a 5 vol. set - ed. Clark

P

Poteat, Earnest [*sic*] L.: Unidentified. Listed in 1899-1900 catalog as contributor of books but none recorded in accession book. The title page of the book listed below was inscribed, "Presented by Ernest L. Poteat."

•Political Economy, 1888 - Walker

Poteat, William Louis: (1856-1938) Professor of biology, Wake Forest; later president; trustee, BFU/Meredith, 1891-1938.

•Allegemeine Physiologie, 1895 - Verworn
An Introduction to American Literature - Matthews
Applied Physiology - Overton
Beginnings of New England, 1898 - Fiske
Botany, 1881 - McNab
•Captains of Industry, 1896, 2 vols. - Parton
Catalogue of ALA Library, 1893
Cell in Development and Inheritance, 1896 - Wilson
•College Botany, 1889 - Bastin
Commentary on the New Testament, 1856 - Olshausen
•Cyropaedia, 1859 - Xenophon
Diseases of Swine, 1879 - U.S. Department of Agriculture
Domestic Receipt Book, 1852 - Beecher
Earnest Ministry, 1851 - James
•Elements of Meteorology, 1848 - Brocklesby
General Biology, 1886 - Sedgwick
Genesis of Life and Thought, 1892 - Musick
Histology and the Microscope, 1877 - Schafer
•History of the Sandy Creek Association, 1859 - Purefoy
How to Use the Microscope, 1882 - Phin
Infidel's Daughter, 1860 - Dayton
•Introduction to Structural and Systematic Botany - Gray
•Laboratory and Pulpit: The Relation of Biology to the Preacher and His Message, 1901- Poteat
Latin Cases and Analysis, 1860 - Royall
Latin Grammar, 1858 - Kuhner
•Latin Synonyms, 1859 - Doderlein
Manual of Geology, 1883 - Nicholson
•Natural History of Selborne, 1887 - White
•Outlines of German Literature, 1896 - Teusler
Outlines of Zoology, 1892 - Thompson
Paintings in the New Library of Congress - Small
Pedobaptist Immersions, 1854 - Purify
Practical Lessons in Psychology, 1896 - Krohn
•Prose Writings - Heine
•Sartor Resartus - Carlyle
Smooth Stones Taken from Ancient Books, 1860 - Spurgeon
•Textbook of Animal Physiology, 1889 - Mills
•Textbook of Science: Descriptive Mineralogy, 1884 - Bauerman
•Textbook of Science: Systematic Mineralogy, 1881 - Bauerman
The Sun, 1881 - Young
Theory and Practice of Teaching - Page
Third Report of a United States Entomological Comm., 1883 - U. S. Department of Agriculture
Waymarks for Teachers, 1899 - Arnold
Woman's Mission and Woman's Influence - Overton

Pou, (Hon.) Edward W. : (1863-1934) Member, House of Representatives from Johnston County and United States House of Representatives. Listed in 1901-1902 catalog as contributor of books but none recorded in accession book.

Powers, (Dr.) J. B.: Probably either John Brewer or John Benjamin, both graduates of Wake Forest College.
Animal Physiology
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1882 - Bartholow

Pritchard, (Sen.) Jeter Connelly: (1857-1921) United States Congressman. Listed in 1900-1901 catalog as contributor of books but none recorded in accession book.

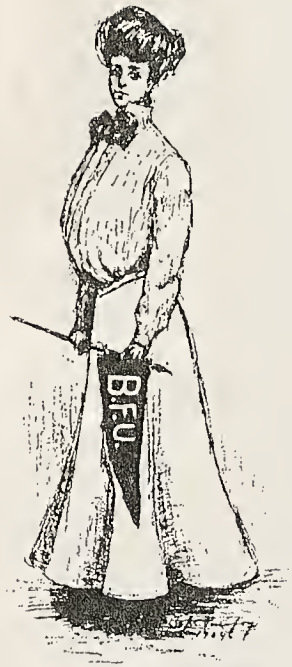
Purefoy, (Mrs.) A. V.: Unidentified.

Baptist Doctrines, 1880 - Jenkens
Christian Mirror, 1856 - Jeter
Commentary. Romans to Revelation, 1833 - Clarke
Theodosia, or the Heroine of Faith, 1857
Women of the Old and New Testament - Weld

Purefoy, (Dr.) George Washington: (1809-1880) Baptist minister. Listed in 1901-1902 catalog as contributor of books but none recorded in accession book.

Purefoy, (Rev.) James Simpson (estate): (1813-1889) Baptist pastor and treasurer of Wake Forest College, 1865-1872.

Dead Sea and the Jordan, 1852 - Lynch
Exploration for Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific, 1855
Senate Documents, 2nd Session. 33rd Congress, 1858
•Spurgeon, The Modern Whitfield, 1859 - Magoon
Universal Gazetteer, 1833 - Brookes



From the 1904 Oak Leaves.

R

Royall (Prof.) William B.: Professor at Wake Forest College; president for one year.

English Harmony of the Gospels, 1873 - Clark
•Memoirs of Celebrated Characters, 1854, 3 vols. - Lamartine
Metaphysics, 1884 - Hamilton
Physiology of the Soul and Instinct, 1872 - Panir
Tennyson's Poems - Tennyson

S

Shaw, (Sen.) W. P.: (1842-1913) North Carolina senator from Hertford County.

Colonial Records of North Carolina, 1886, 4 copies - Saunders
Colonial Records of North Carolina, 1887 - Saunders
Colonial Records of North Carolina, 1888 - Saunders
Colonial Records of North Carolina, 1890, 4 copies - Saunders

Simmons, (Sen.) Furnifold McLendon: (1854-1940) United States Senator from North Carolina. Listed in 1901-1902 catalog as contributor of books but none recorded in accession book.

Sledd, Benjamin Franklin: (1864-1940) Professor of modern languages, Wake Forest College.

•From Cliff and Scaur, 1897 - Sledd
Poems - Tennyson
Selections from Wordsworth, 1890 - George

Spilman, (Rev.) Bernard W.: Trustee, BFU, 1900-1902; Sunday School field secretary, The State Board of Missions and Sunday Schools.

Annals of Newberry, 1892 - O'Neall and Chapman
Columbia Cyclopedia vols. 1-32, 1890 - Garretson, Cox and Co.

Stringfield, Oliver L.: (1851-1930) Trustee, BFU, 1892-1910. A residence hall on the Meredith campus is named in his honor.

Holy Bible, tr. from Vulgate

U

United States Government: Source for pamphlets, booklets and reports.

6th Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1873 - Hayden
Geologic Atlas of the United States, Austin Folio, Texas
Geologic Atlas of the United States, La Plata Folio, Colorado
Report of the Commission of Education 1898-1899, 2 copies
Report of the Commission, 1899-1900
Smithsonian Report of 1854
Yearbook, United States Department of Agriculture, 1898

V

Vickers, (Miss) Ada: Unidentified.

•Black Arrow - Stevenson
•Dynamiter - Stevenson
Edinburgh, Picturesque Notes, The Silverado - Stevenson
•Familiar Studies of Men and Books - Stevenson
•Inland Voyage, Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes - Stevenson
•Kidnapped - Stevenson
Master of Ballantrae - Stevenson
•Memoirs of Fleeming Jenkins, 1887 - Stevenson
•Memories and Portraits - Stevenson
•New Arabian Nights - Stevenson
•New Arabian Nights, The Merry Men and Other Tales and Fables - Stevenson
•Prince Otto - Stevenson
Treasure Island - Stevenson
•Underwoods/A Child's Garden of Verses - Stevenson
Virginibus Puerisque/Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde - Stevenson

Y

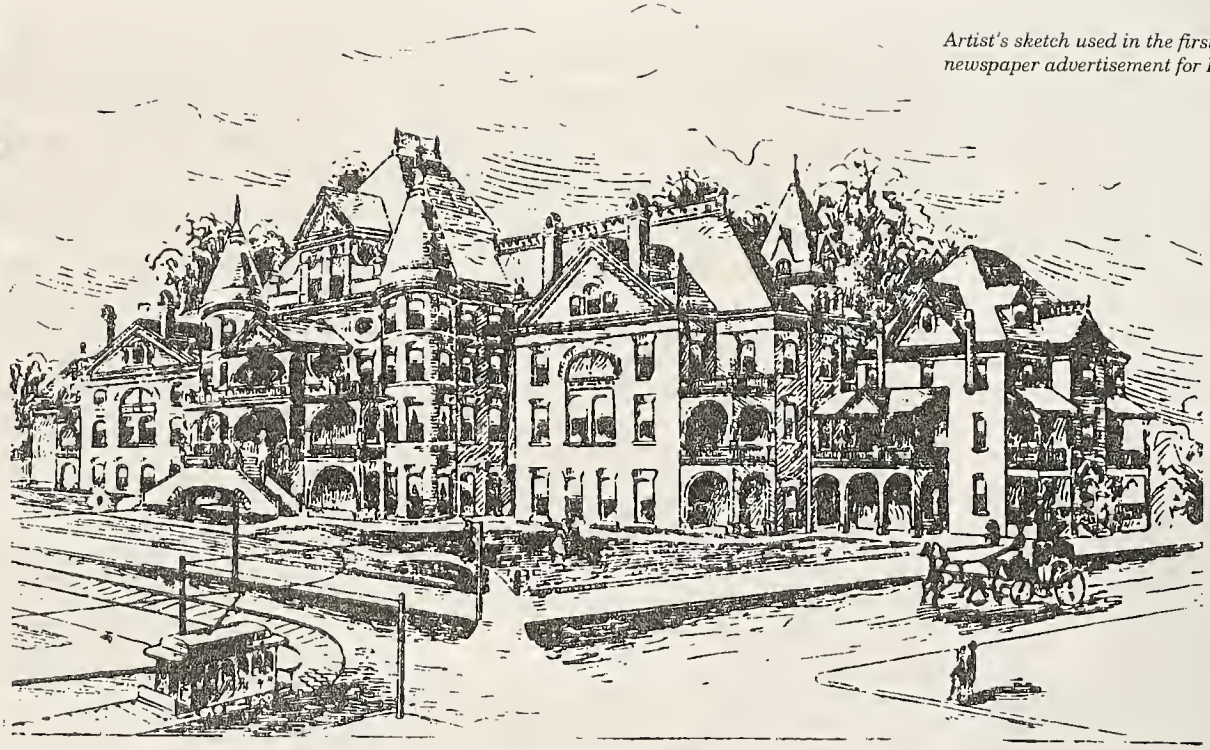
Young, James R.: Commissioner of Insurance.

Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner, 1901 - Young

Illustration of oak leaves and acorns, symbols of Meredith College. From the 1905 Oak Leaves.

APPENDIX B

List of First Books Purchased, 1899 to 1902



Artist's sketch used in the first newspaper advertisement for BFU.

A

A Great Trio: Peter, Fuller, Yates, 1896, 3 copies - Smith
Abélard, 1901 - Campayre
Abridged Decimal Classification - Dewey
Accessions - Dewey
Aeneid (trans. Dryden), 1896 - Virgil
Aesthetics of Pianoforte Playing, 1895 - Kulbak
•Age of Anne, 1898 - Morris (Epochs of History)
Age of Elizabeth, 1898 - Creighton (Epochs of History)
•Alcuin, 1899 - West
•All's Well That Ends Well, 1900 - Shakespeare
•American Revolution, 1898, 1900, 2 vols.- Fiske
American Textbook of Physiology, 1901, 2 copies - Bowditch
Among My Books, 1876, 1898 - Lowell
An Egyptian Princess - Ebers

(• book housed in archives)

An Outline of Psychology, 1900 - Titchener
Animal Experimentation, 1891
Anthony and Cleopatra, 1900 - Shakespeare
Anthropology, 1899 - Tylor
•Apologetics, 1899 - Bruce
•Aristotle, 1901 - Davidson
•As You Like It, 1900 - Shakespeare
Ascent of Man, 1901 - Drummond
•Athaliah - Racine
Augustine Obiter Dicta, 1900, 1901 - Birrell

B

•Beaumont and Fletcher, 2 vols. - Strachey
Beauties of Nature, 1900 - Lubbock
•Beginning of the Middle Ages, 1886 - Church
Beginning of the Middle Ages, 1900 - Church (Epochs of History)
Best Things from Best Authors, 1893, 2 copies - Shoemaker
Best Things from Best Authors, 1895, 2 copies - Shoemaker
Best Things from Best Authors, 1896, 2 copies - Shoemaker
Best Things from Best Authors, 1897, 2 copies - Shoemaker
Biographical Dictionary of Musicians, 1900 - Bakers
Biography of Isaac Pitman - Reed
Blowpipe Analysis (trans. Taylor), 1901 - Landauer
Botanical Microtechnique, 1893 - Zimmermann
•Botany, 1899 - Bessey
British Orations, 1900 - Pitt
Bulletin of Bureau of the American Republic, 1893, 4 copies
Bulletin of Bureau of the American Republic, 1896, 3 copies
Bulletin of Bureau of the American Republic, Pt. 1 and 2, 1893

C

Caesar: A Sketch, 1900 - Froude
Catechism of Musical History, 2 copies - Riemann
Characteristics of Women, 1900 - Jameson
•Charles Auchester - Berger
•Charles Lyell and Modern Geology, 1895 - Bonney
Chinese Literature, 1901 - Giles
•Christmas Eve, Men and Women, Dramatis Personae, etc., 1899 - Browning
Chronicle of the Cid, 1894 - Southey
•Chronicles (trans. Macaulay), 1899 - Froissart
•Classical Atlas, 1901
Classical Myths, 1902 - Gayley
•Classical Writers: Euripides, 1879 - Mahaffy
Classical Writers: Milton, 1899 - Brooke
Classical Writers: Sophocles, 1880 - Campbell
Comedy of Errors, 1899 - Shakespeare
Comenius, 1900 - Monroe
Commentary on Catullus, 1889 - Ellis
Commercial Law, 1900 - Richardson
Common Sense of the Exact Sciences, 1899 - Clifford
•Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology, 1901 - Loeb
Complete Poetical Works - Browning
Complete Poetical Works, 1900 - Burns
•Complete Poetical Works, 1900 - Keats
Complete Works - Shakespeare
•Condensed History of Modern Times - Duruy
•Constitutional and Political History of the United, 1881-1892, 8 vols. - Von Holst
•Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States, 1868 - Stephen
•Coriolanus, 1901 - Shakespeare
Count of Monte Cristo - Dumas
Country Doctor, 1900 - Balzac
Critical Period of American History, 1901 - Fiske
Cromwell's Place in History, 1899 - Gardiner
Crusades, 1900 - Cox (Epochs of History)
Cryptogamic Botany, 1889 - Bennett and Murray
Curious Homes and Their Tenants, 1898 - Beard
•Cymbeline, 1900 - Shakespeare

D

•Data of Ethics, 1879 - Spencer
•Dawn of Reason, 1899 - Weir
•Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 5 vols. - Gibbons
Degeneracy, 1901 - Talbot
•Destiny of Man, 1884 - Fiske
•Development of the English Novel, 1900 - Cross
Dictator, Vol. 4, 1898 - Monthly Magazine
Dictionary of Music - Riemann
Dictionary of Phase and Fable, 1900 - Brewer
•Diseases of Crops and Their Remedies, 1890 - Griffiths
•Division and Reunion, 1900 - Wilson (Epochs of History)
•Documents Illustrative of American History, 1900 - Preston
•Dramatic Lyrics, Romances, etc., 1898 - Browning
•Dramatic Works (trans. C.H. Wall), 1898 - Molière
Dramatic Works (trans. Slous), 1900 - Hugo
Dust and Its Dangers, 1899 - Prudden

E

•Early Hanoverians, 1898 - Morris (Epochs of History)
•Early Plantagenets, 1900 - Stubbs (Epochs of History)
Early Renaissance, 1895 - Hoppin
•Early Tudors, 1900 - Moberly (Epochs of History)
•Earthly Paradise, 1900, 3 vols. - Morris
Education and the Philosophical Ideal, 1900 - Dresser
•Edward III, 1899 - Warburton (Epochs of History)
Egoist, 1901 - Meredith
Ekkhard, 2 copies - Scheffel
El Cid - Corneille
•Electrical Experiments, 1897 - Bonney
•Elementary Textbook of Botany, 1898 - Vines
•English Cathedrals, 1898 - Rensselaer
•English Constitutional History, 1896 - Toswell-Langmead
•English Lands, Letters and Kings, 1898, 2 vols. - Mitchell
English Novel, 1900 - Lanier
English Pre-Raphaelite Painters, 1901 - Bate
•English Restoration and Louis XIV, 1900 - Airy (Epochs of History)
English Romanticism, 1899 - Beers
English Synonyms, 1901 - Crabb
•Epoch of Reformation, 1899 - McCarthy (Epochs of History)
Era of the Protestant Revolution, 1897 - Seebahm
Essays in Criticism, 2nd Series, 1900 - Arnold
Essays in Criticism, lst Series, 1900 - Arnold
•Essays in English Literature, 1780-1860, Series 1 & 2, 1895, 1896 - Saintsbury
•Essays on Some of the Modern Guides of English Thoughts in Matters of Faith, 1900 - Hutton
Essays, 1 and 2, 1899 - Emerson
Essays, Vols. 1 and 2 - Carlyle
Essays, Vols. 3 and 4 - Carlyle
Ethical Principles, 1900 - Seth
•Evolution of Church Music, 1896 - Humphreys
•Evolution of Sex, 1897 - Geddes and Thompson
Evolutions and Its Relation to Religion, 1901 - LeConte
•Excursions, 1900 - Thoreau

F

Faerie Queene, 1898 - Spenser
•Fairyland of Flowers - Pratt
•Fall of the Stuarts, 1899 - Hale (Epochs of History)
Famous Pianists of Today and Yesterday, 1898, 1901 - Lahee
Faust - Goethe
•Faust, 2 vols. - Goethe
•First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution, 1898 - Gardiner (Epochs of History)
Flowers, Fruits, and Leaves, 1900 - Avebury
•Following the Equator, 1898 - Twain
•Frederick the Great, 1895 - Longman (Epochs of History)
•French Revolution - Carlyle
French Revolution, 1897 - Gardiner (Epochs of History)
French Revolution, 1900 - Morris (Epochs of History)
•French War and the Revolution, 1901 - Sloane
•Froebel, 1901 - Bowen (Great Educators Series)

G

Gallus, Roman Scenes of the Time of Augustus, 1898 - Becker
•General Physiology, 1899 - Verworn
•Glossary of Scientific Terms, 1896 - Dunman
•Gods and Heroes, 1896 - Francillon
Great Epochs in Art History, 1901 - Hoppin
Great Trio. Jeter, Fuller, Yeats - Smith
Great World's Farm, 1900 - Gaye
•Greek Classical Literature: Dramatic Poets, 1895 - Mahaffy
•Greek Classical Literature: Epic and Lyric Poets, 1895 - Mahaffy
•Greek Classical Literature: Prose Writers, pts. 1 and 2, 1895 - Mahaffy

H

•Half Century of Conflict, 1900, 2 vols. - Parkman
•Hamlet, 1901 - Shakespeare
•Handbook of Greek Sculpture, Part 1, 1901 - Gardner
Handbook of Nature Study, 1901 - Lange
Handbook to Robert Browning, 1899 - Orr
Harmony of the Gospels, 1900 - Stevens and Burton
Hawthorne and His Wife, 1899, 2 copies - Hawthorne
•Henrik Ibsen, 1901 - Jaeger
Herbart, 1896 - Garmo
Hermann and Dorothea - Goethe
Heroes and Hero Worship - Carlyle
Heroes of the Mission Field - Walsh
•History of Ancient Art, 1880, 2 vols. - Winckelmann
•History of Botany, 1890 - Sachs
History of Chemistry, 1898 - Meyer
•History of Christianity, 1881, 3 vols. - Milman
•History of Early English Literature, 1892 - Brooke

Dr. Richard T. Vann, an original trustee of Baptist Female University and the second president (1900-1915).

•History of English Poetry, 1895, 2 vols. - Courthope
History of English Poetry, 1897 - Courthope
History of Ethics, 1896 - Sedgwick
History of European Morals, 1900, 2 copies - Lecky
•History of French Literature, 1895 - van Laun
•History of German Literature, 1899, 2 vols. - Scherer
•History of Germany, 1892, 1898, 1899, 3 vols. - Menzel
•History of Greece, 4 vols. - Grote
History of Greek Philosophy, 1901 - Burt
•History of Latin Literature, 1883, 2 vols. - Simcox
History of Madame Roland, 1899 - Abbott
History of Mathematics, 1900 - Fink
•History of Napoleon the First, 1897 - Seeley
•History of New Testament Times in Palestine, 1902 - Mathews
History of Our Country, 8 copies
•History of Our Own Lives, 1900, 3 vols. - McCarthy
History of Physics, 1899 - Cajori
History of Physiology, 1901 - Foster
•History of Roman Literature, 1899 - Cruttwell
•History of Rome, 1898, 3 vols. of the 5 vols. purchased - Mommsen
History of Russian Literature, 1900 - Waliszewski
•History of Sanskrit Literature, 1900 - Macdonell
History of Shorthand, 1899 - Pitman
•History of the 19th Century Literature, 1899 - Saintsbury
•History of the Crusades, 1900, 3 vols. - Michaud
•History of the English People, 4 vols. - Green
•History of the Popes, 1896, 3 vols. - Ranke
•History of the United States, 1894, 6 vols. - Schouler
•History of the United States, 1900, 1901, 4 vols. - Rhodes
•History of the Warfare of Science with Theology, 1901, 2 copies - White
Holy Roman Empire - Bryce
•Homo Sum - Ebers
•Horace Mann, 1900 - Hinsdale (Great Educators Series)
House of Lancaster and York, 1899 - Gardner (Epochs of History)
How Long and A Symposium, 1896 - Eminent Reporters
How to Know the Ferns, 1899 - Parsons
•How to Know the Wild Flowers, 1900 - Dana
•How to Listen to Music, 1900 - Krehbiel
How to Study Geography, 1899 - Parker
•Humphry Davy, Poet and Philosopher, 1896 - Thorpe

The library at BFU.

I

•Idea of God, 1900 - Fiske
In Ole Virginia, 1900 - Page
In Tune with the Infinite - Trine
•Interpretation of Nature, 1899 - Shaler
Introduction to Browning, 1901 - Corson
Introduction to the Study of Fungi, 1895 - Cooke

J

•Jacobean Poets, 1894 - Gosse
•James Clerk Maxwell and Modern Physics, 1900 - Glazebrook
James Sprunt History Monographs, No. 2, 1900 - Wilson
•Jesuits in North America, 1900 - Parkman
Jews, 1899 - Hosmer
•John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry, 1895 - Roscoe
•Joseph Hardy Neesima, 1894 - Davis
•Julius Caesar, 1901 - Shakespeare
•Justus von Liebig, Life and Work, 1901 - Shenstone

K

King Henry IV, 1899 - Shakespeare
•King Henry IV, pt. 1, 1901 - Shakespeare
King Henry V, 1901 - Shakespeare
King Henry VI - Shakespeare
•King Henry VI, pt. 2, 1899 - Shakespeare
•King Henry VI, pt. 3, 1900, - Shakespeare
•King Henry VIII, 1901 - Shakespeare
King John, 1899 - Shakespeare
King Lear, 1899 - Shakespeare
King Lear, 1901 - Shakespeare
•King Richard II, 1896 - Shakespeare
King Richard III, 1901 - Shakespeare
Knowledge, Belief, and Certitude, 1900 - Turner

L

Latin Grammar, 1899 - Lane
Latin Manuscripts, 1897 - Johnston
Law of Psychic Phenomena, 1901 - Hudson
•Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature, 1900 - Schlegel
Lectures on the Industrial Revolution in England, 1895 - Toynbee
•Legend of Montrose, 1896 - Scott
•Legends of the Middle Ages - Guerber
•Letters, 1899, 2 vols. - Junius
•Life and Letters of John Albert Broadus, 1901 - Robertson

•Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley, 1901, 2 vols. - Huxley
•Life Everlasting, 1901 - Fiske
Life of Balzac, 1890 - Wedmore
Life of Carlyle, 1887 - Garnett
•Life of Cicero, 1901 - Forsyth
Life of Emerson, 1888 - Garnett
Life of George Eliot, 1890 - Browning
•Life of Goethe, 1888 - Sime
Life of Robert Browning, 1897 - Sharp
•Life of Savonarola, 1900 - Clarke
Life of Schiller, 1889 - Nevinson
•Life of the Bee, 1902 - Maeterlinck
•Life of the Greeks and Romans, 1898 - Guhl and Koner
Life of Victor Hugo, 1888 - Marzials
•Light Visible and Invisible, 1897 - Thompson
•Literary Studies, 1898, 3 vols. - Bagehot
•Little Flower Folks, 2 vols. - Pratt
•Love's Labour's Lost, 1900 - Shakespeare
•Loves of the Poets, 1898 - Jameson
•Loyola, 1901 - Hughes (Great Educators Series)

M

Macbeth, 1900 - Shakespeare
Makers of Florence - Oliphant
•Makers of Literature, 1901 - Woodberry
Makers of Modern Italy, 1895 - Marriott
•Making of Character, 1900 - Maccoun
•Malaria, 1900 - Celli
•Manual of Ethics, 1899 - MacKenzie
Manual of Historical Literature - Adams
Manual of the History of French Literature - Brunetière
Mary Stuart, trans. - Schiller
Mary, Queen of Scots, 1900 - Abbott
Masters in Art, 1900, 2 copies
Masters in Art: Botticelli, 1900
Mastery of Shorthand, 1894 - Brown
•Measure for Measure, 1899 - Shakespeare
Medieval Europe, 1896 - Emberton
•Memoirs of Luther Rice, 1840 - Taylor
Merchant of Venice, 1901 - Shakespeare
•Merry Wives of Windsor, 1900 - Shakespeare
Methods in Plant Histology, 1901 - Chamberlain
Mezzotinta of Modern Music, 1899 - Huneker
Michael Faraday, Life and Work, 1898 - Thompson
•Michelangelo, 1900 - Hurll
Midsummer Night's Dream, 1900 - Shakespeare
•Montcalm and Wolfe, 1900 - Parkman
•Mosquitoes, 1901 - Howard
Mosses From an Old Manse - Hawthorne
Much Ado About Nothing, 1900 - Shakespeare
•My Study Windows, 1899 - Lowell
Myths of Greece and Rome - Guerber
•Nathan the Wise and Minna von Barnhelm (ed. Bell), 1888 - Lessing

N

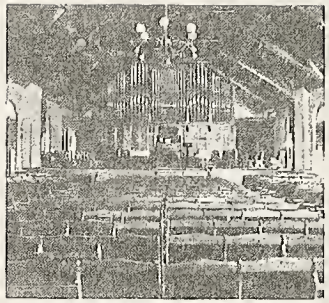
•Natural History of Aquatic Insects, 1895 - Miall
•Nature for Its Own Sake, 1898 - Van Dyke
New History of the United States, 1887 - Holmes
New Humanism, 1900 - Griggs
19th Century: A History - Mackenzie
•Normans in Europe, 1899 - Johnson (Epochs of History)
Norse Stories, 1900 - Mabie
•Notes on the Spanish-American War, 1900 - Tejeiro

O

•Old Virginia and Her Neighbors, 1897, 1899, 2 vols. - Fiske
•Orations of Cicero, 1896 - Greenough
Oregon Trail, 1900 - Parkman
•Origin of Species, 1859 - Darwin
Othello, 1900 - Shakespeare
•Outlines of Classification and Special Morphology of Plants, 1887 - Goebel
Outlines of Electricity and Magnetism, 1896 - Perkins
Outlines of the History of Art, 1877, 2 copies - Luhke

P

•Painting in France, 1901 - Hamerton
•Paolo and Francesca, 1900 - Phillips
•Parsifal, 1893 - Parsons
•Pasteur, 1900 - Frankland
•Pauline, Paracelsus, Sordello, Stafford, etc., 1889 - Browning
•Pericles, 1896 - Shakespeare
•Period of the Reformation - Hausser
•Pestalozzi, 1901 - Pinlache (Great Educators Series)
•Physiological Botany - Goodale
Plants, 1901 - Coulter
•Plato and Platonism, 1901 - Pater
•Playtime Naturalist, 1889 - Taylor



The auditorium at BFU.

Laboratory at BFU. Photographs on these two pages are from the 1916 Oak Leaves.

•Poems of Heine (trans. Bowing), 1898 - Heine
Poems, 1882 - E. B. Browning
•Poems, 1901 - Milton
•Poetical Works (ed. Dowden), 1900 - Shelley
Poetical Works - Swinburne
Poetical Works - Wordsworth
Poetry of Tennyson, 1898 - Van Dyke
Popular Lectures on Scientific Studies, 1900 - Helmholtz
Power of Silence, 1900 - Dresser
•Praeterita - Ruskin
Pre-Historic Times, 1900 - Avebury
•Principles of Biology, 1900, 2 vols. - Spencer
Principles of Literary Criticism, 1900 - Winchester
Principles of Political Economy, 1892 - Gide
•Principles of Psychology, 1899, 2 vols. - James
Private Life of the Romans - Preston and Dodge
•Prometheus Bound - Aeschylus
Protozoa, 1901 - Calkins
Psychology, 1899 - Dewey

Q

Queen Elizabeth, 1900 - Abbott

R

•Rape of Lucrece, 1899 - Shakespeare
Recreations in Botany, 1893 - Creevy
•Reformation, 1900 - Fisher
•Regeneration, 1901 - Morgan
Relation of Psychology to Music, 1899 - Bartholomew
•Renaissance in Italy: Age of the Despots, 1888 - Symonds
•Renaissance in Italy: Italian Literature, 1888 - Symonds
•Renaissance in Italy: Revival of Learning, 1888 - Symonds
•Renaissance in Italy: The Catholic Reaction, 1887, 2 vols. - Symonds
•Report of the Big Trees of California, 1900 - Department of Agriculture
Reporting Practice - Pitman
Representative British Orations, 1900 - Chatham
Representative British Orations, 1900 - Macaulay
Representative British Orations, 1900 - Palmerston
Representative New Nature, 1900 - Emerson
Riches of Chaucer, 1896 - Chaucer
•Rise of the Dutch Republic, 2 vols. - Motley
•Rise of the Huguenots of France, 1900, 2 vols. - Baird
•Rock-Forming Minerals, 1893 - Loewinson-Lessing
•Roman and the Teuton, 1891 - Kingsley
Roman Life in the Days of Cicero - Church
•Roman Poets of the Augustan Age: Virgil, 1897 - Sellar
•Roman Poets of the Republic, 1889 - Sellar
•Romance of the Insect World, 1898 - Badenoch
•Romeo and Juliet, 1900 - Shakespeare
•Rousseau, 1900 - Davidson (Great Educators Series)
Ruling Ideas of the Present Age, 1898 - Gladden

S

Saints' Rest - Baxter
•Sartor Resartus - Carlyle
School Latin Grammar, 1899 - Lane and Morgan
Science and Education, 1900 - Huxley
Selections from the Spectator, 1896 - Mesirole
Seraphita: The Aldahest, 1899 - Balzac
•Seven Lamps of Architecture - Ruskin
•Shakespeare and His Predecessors, 1899 - Boas
Shakespeare's Commentaries, 1892 - Gervinus
•Shakespeare's Dramatic Art, 1900, 2 vols. - Ulrici
•Shakespeare's Sonnets (ed., Dowden), 1896 - Shakespeare
•Shakespeare: A Critical Study of His Mind and Art, 1900 - Dowden
•Shakespeare: Life, Art and Characters, 1898, 1 vol. of 2 vols. purchased - Hudson
Short History of Mathematics, 1901 - Ball
•Short History of the Baptists - Vedder
•Short History of the English Colonies in America, 1902 - Lodge
Short History of the Reformation, 1885 - Hurse
Shorthand Dictionary - Pitman
Shorthand Writer, 1892 - Reed
•Simon de Montfort, 1895 - Creighton
Song of Life, 1899 - Mosley
Sonnets, 1900 - Shakespeare
Sound, 1897 - Tyndall
Standard Dictionary of the English Language, 1896
•Stones of Venice, 2 of 3 vols. - Ruskin
Stories from Virginia, 1878 - Church
•Story of the Plants, 1899 - Allen
•Story of Yates the Missionary, 1898 - Taylor
Strategic Points in the World's Conquest, 1897 - Mott
•Student's Companion to Latin Authors, 1896 - Middleton and Mills
Studies of American Fungi, 1901 - Atkinson
•Study of Ethics, A Syllabus, 1897 - Dewey
Study of Sociology, 1900 - Spencer

Suetonius' Lives of the Caesars, 1901 - Thompson
Sunday Problem, 1894
Systematic Science Teaching, 1899 - Howe

T

•Taming of the Shrew, 1901 - Shakespeare
Teaching of Elementary Mathematics, 1901 - Smith
•Tempest, 1901, 4 copies - Shakespeare
•Ten Great Religions - Clarke
•Tennyson, His Art and Relation to Modern Life, 1900 - Brooke
•Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, 1900 - Harrison
Textbook of Lectures on Sculpture - Flaxman
Textbook of Physiology, 1900 - Foster
Textbook of Plant Diseases, 1899 - Masser
•Textbook of the History of Architecture, 1898 - Hamlin
•Textbook of the History of Sculpture, 1899 - Marquard
Textbook of Zoology, 1897, 2 copies - Parker and Haswell
•Theory of Physics, 1899 - Ames
•The Wonderful Century, 1899 - Wallace
•Thirty Years' War, 1900 - Gardiner (Epochs of History)
•Thomas and Matthew Arnold, 1898 - Fitch
(Great Educators Series)
•Through Nature to God, 1901 - Fiske
•Timon of Athens, 1900 - Shakespeare
•Titus Andronicus, 1900 - Shakespeare
Tom Brown's School Days - Hughes
Tragedies - Sophocles
Travels in France, 1900 - Young
•Treasure of the Humble, 1900 - Maeterlinck
•Treaty of Peace Between the Unites States and Spain, 1899
•Troilus and Cressida, 1898 - Shakespeare
Twelfth Night, 1901 - Shakespeare
Twice-Told Tales - Hawthorne
•Two Gentlemen of Verona, 1901 - Shakespeare
•Types of Ethical Theory, 1898, 2 copies - Martineau

U

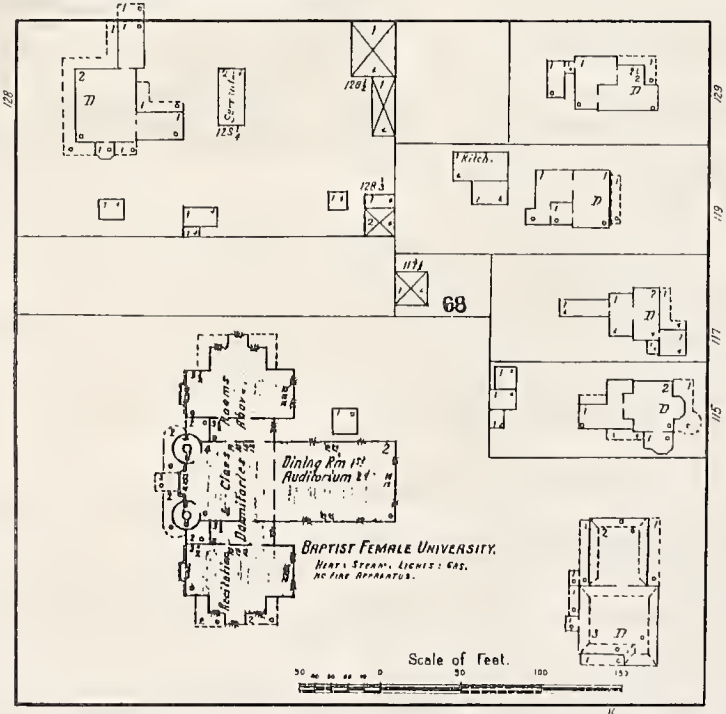
•Uarda - Ebers
Under Golden Skies or In the New Eldorado, 1898 -
A Southern Author

V

Venus and Adonis, 1896 - Shakespeare
Via Christi, 1901 - Hodgkins
Victor Hugo and His Time 1882 - Barbou
Victorian Prose Masters, 1901 - Brownell
•Victorian Anthology, 1900 - Stedman

W

What a Young Girl Ought to Know - Allen
What a Young Woman Ought to Know - Allen
•Wild Animals I Have Known, 1901 - Thompson
William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist and Man, 1901 - Mabie
William Tell, trans. Theodore Martin - Schiller
Winning of the West, 1900, 6 copies - Roosevelt
Winter's Tale, 1901 - Shakespeare
•Wisdom and Destiny, 1901 - Maeterlinck
With the Wild Flowers - Harding



Sanborn map, 1903. The Sanborn maps, used for insurance purposes, were a series of accurate, detailed drawings of every building situated on every quadrant in the city of Raleigh. (Used by courtesy of the Sanborn Mapping and Geographic Information Service, Pelham, New York.)

APPENDIX C

List of First Schools

From the 1904 Oak Leaves.

School of Latin Language and Literature
School of Greek Language and Literature
School of English Language and Literature
School of Modern Languages
1. French Language and Literature
2. German Language and Literature
3. Spanish Language and Literature

School of Mathematics
1. Algebra and Geometry
2. Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry
3. Differential and Integral Calculus
4. Astronomy

School of Natural Science
Chemistry
1. General Chemistry
2. Qualitative Analysis
3. Physiological Chemistry

Biology
4. General Biology
5. Human Physiology and Hygiene
6. Botany
7. Zoology
8. Geology and Mineralogy

Physics*

School of Moral Philosophy
1. Psychology
2. Ethics
3. Logic
4. Evidences of Christianity

School of History and Political Science
1. History and Constitutional Government
2. Political Economy

School of Art
School of Music
1. Piano
2. Voice
3. Violin; Other Stringed Instruments
4. Pipe Organ
5. Theory, History and Harmony

School of Expression
School of Business

(Schools in the early catalogs now called departments)

*Physics was not part of the list in the first catalog, but it was clearly designated on pp. 31-32 as a requirement for the B. A. degree.
Source: *Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1900-1901.* Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1901, pp. 19-20.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

From the 1904 Oak Leaves.

Books

Allen, Grant. *The Story of Plants*. New York: Appleton & Co., 1899.

Dictionary of North Carolina Biography. Vol. I, A-C. William S. Powell, ed. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979.

Dictionary of North Carolina Biography. Vol. II, D-G. William S. Powell, ed. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979.

Johnson, Mary Lynch. *A History of Meredith College*. 2nd ed. Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards & Broughton, 1972.

Lefler, Hugh T. and Albert Ray Newsome. *North Carolina: History, Geography, Government*. New York: World Book Company, 1959.

Lyle, Guy R. *The Administration of the College Library*. 3rd ed. New York: H.W. Wilson Company, 1961.

Mitchell, Thornton W. *The State Library and Library Development in North Carolina*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Library, 1983.

Murray, Elizabeth Reid. *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina*. Vol. 1. Raleigh, North Carolina: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983.

The Correspondence of Isaac Newton. Turnbull, H. W., ed. 7 volumes. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1959.

Vickers, James. *Raleigh: City of Oaks*. Woodland Hills, California: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1982.

Periodicals

Bushong, William B. "A. G. Bauer, North Carolina's New South Architect." *The North Carolina Historical Review*, 60 (July, 1983): 304-32.

Harris, Julia H. "Libraries Old and New," *Meredith College, The Alumnae Magazine*, 2 (Winter 1948): 3, 20-21.

Johnson, Mary Lynch. "Ex Libris," *Meredith College, The Alumnae Magazine*, 2 (Winter 1948): 4-5, 21-22.

Jones, Plummer Alston, Jr. "The History and Development of Libraries in American Higher Education," *College and Research Libraries News*, 50 (July/August 1989): 561-564.

Parramore, Tom. "Red-Tie Bill and the Wingless Bird: Tar Heel Baptists and the Evolution Controversy," *Meredith Magazine*, 1 (Fall 1976): 15-21, 65.

"Small Comprehensive Colleges: Best of Both Worlds." *U. S. News and World Report*, Vol. 105, October 10, 1988, pp. C20-C21.

Unpublished Material

Accession Books, 1 to 1,000 and 1,001 to 2,000. The Baptist Female University Library.

Baptist Female University Library Record, 1900-1902.

Carlyle Campbell Library. Annual Report, 1989-1990.

Checkbook of J. C. Blasingame, No. 1, checks 1-94, October 7, 1899 - November 3, 1899.

Meredith College Alumnae Association Records.

Meredith College Faculty Minutes. September 3, 1900 - May 22, 1929.

Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Meredith College, 1889-1912.

Minutes of the Executive Committee, B.U.W., January 1, 1900-January 1, 1915.

Report of the Committee on Library and Computer Services. Meredith College Self-Study, 1989.

Self-Study and Planning Report, Meredith College, September, 1989.

Vann, Richard Tilman. Uncataloged papers, Meredith College Library Archives.

Whitley, Lynn. "The History of the Library at Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1926-1969." Master's thesis, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1980.

Zilper, Nadyezhda. "The History of the Library at Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1899-1926." Master's thesis, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1980.

Newspapers

Advertisement for Baptist Female University, *Biblical Recorder*, 26 July 1899.

"At Last," *Biblical Recorder*, 27 September 1899.

Biblical Recorder, 9 February 1902. An untitled tribute to the Rev. C. B. Justice.

Blasingame, James. "The Baptist Female University, Its Present and Its Future," *Biblical Recorder*, 6 December 1899.

Blasingame, James C. "The Baptist Female University," *Biblical Recorder*, 25 October 1899.

"Editorial," *Biblical Recorder*, 7 June 1899.

"Editorial," *Biblical Recorder*, 21 June 1899.

Kesler, M. L. "The Women Builders," *Biblical Recorder*, 7 June 1899.

"Our Baptist Female University," *Biblical Recorder*, 13 September 1899.

"Personnel of Our Baptist Female University," *Biblical Recorder*, 19 July 1899.

"Praise God," *Biblical Recorder*, 4 October 1899.

Stringfield, O. L. "The Baptist University Is the Cheapest School for Women in the South," *Biblical Recorder*, 30 August 1899.

"The Causes Underlying Our Baptist Female University," *Biblical Recorder*, 19 April 1899.

"The Philip and Emma Johnson Collection: Valuable Gifts to Our University," *Biblical Recorder*, 26 February 1902.

Thomas, C. A. G. "Why Help the Female University?" *Biblical Recorder*, 17 January 1900.

Catalogs and Bulletins

Baptist University for Women, Quarterly Bulletin. November, 1907. Raleigh, North Carolina: Published by the University, 1908.

Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1899-1900. Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards &Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1900.

Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1900-1901. Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1901.

Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1901-1902. Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards Broughton, 1902.

View toward downtown Raleigh from the Edenton Street side of Main Building.

Catalogue of the Baptist Female University, 1902-1903. Raleigh: N.C.: Edwards and Broughton, 1903.

Catalogue of the Schools of the Baptist University for Women. Announcements for 1906-1907. Raleigh: N.C.: Presses of Edwards & Broughton, 1906.

The First Annual Announcement of The Baptist Female University of North Carolina, 1899-1900. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1899.

Interviews

Brown, Charlotte V. Director, Visual Arts Programs, North Carolina State University. December 10, 1988.

Deese, Jane G. Class of 1929 and Librarian, emerita, Meredith College. August 18, 1989.

Farrior, Minnie. Meredith graduate, Class of 1914. January 31, 1989.

Freeman, Janet. Head Librarian, 1984-present, Meredith College. November 10, 1988; January 17, 1989.

Holmes, Harriet Vann. Granddaughter of Richard T. Vann. March 9, 1989.

Mitchell, Memory. Meredith graduate, Class of 1944. March 10, 1989.

Stevens, Richard. Stevens Book Shop, Raleigh, North Carolina. April 14, 1989; September 21, 1989.

Letters and Brochures

Woodard, John R. Director, Baptist Historical Collection, Z. Smith Reynolds Library, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to Janet Freeman, December 1, 1988.

Friends of the Library Brochure. Carlyle Campbell Library, Meredith College, Spring, 1990.

Faculty Participants

Meredith College, 1989-1990

Department of Biology and Health Sciences
- Dr. Larry Grimes
- Dr. Robert Reid
- Mrs. Jan Sullivan

Department of Business and Economics
- Dr. Lois Frazier
- Dr. Donald Spanton

Department of Chemistry and Physical Sciences
- Dr. Reginald Shiflett

Department of Education
- Dr. Gwen Clay
- Dr. Mary Johnson
- Dr. Jerod Kratzer
- Dr. Beth Weir

Department of English
- Ms. Robin Colby
- Dr. Sarah English
- Dr. Ione Knight
- Dr. Garry Walton

Department of Foreign Languages
- Dr. Jacques Comeaux
- Dr. Anne Kurtz
- Dr. William Ledford
- Dr. Brent Pitts
- Ms. Nona Short
- Dr. Mary Thomas
- Dr. Burgunde Winz

Department of Health, Physical Education, and Dance
- Mrs. Helena Allen
- Dr. Cindy Bross
- Mrs. Carol Brown
- Dr. Marie Chamblee
- Ms. Alyson Colwell
- Mrs. Jay Massey

Department of History and Politics
- Dr. Clyde Frazier
- Dr. Barbara True-Weber
- Dr. Carolyn Grubbs
- Dr. Frank Grubbs
- Dr. Tom Parramore

Department of Home Economics
- Mrs. Deborah Tippett

Department of Mathematical and Computer Sciences
- Dr. Martha Bouknight
- Dr. Charles Davis
- Dr. Virginia Knight
- Dr. Vivian Kraines
- Dr. Dorothy Preston
- Mrs. Olive Taylor

Department of Music, Speech, and Theater
- Dr. John Creagh

Department of Psychology
- Dr. Rosemary Hornak
- Dr. Jack Huber

Department of Religion and Philosophy
- Dr. Allen Page
- Dr. John Saunders
- Dr. Robert Vance

Department of Sociology and Social Work
- Dr. Leslie Syron

Index

Academic freedom: 8, 17
Academy: 2 fn, 7, 14
Accession books: 7, 7 fn, 9, 10, 11, 16, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27
Allen, C. S. : 6
Allen, Mary: 12, 14
Allyn & Bacon: 11, 21
Art: 3, 7, 11, 13, 35
Atwater, A. W.: 11, 21

Bailey, Josiah W. : 4, 5, 6, 9, 18, 19, 20, 21
Baptist Female University: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Baptist Female University Library: 1, 2, 3-4, 5-8, 9, 20
Baptist State Convention: 1, 2, 10
Baptist University for Women: 3
Barber, S. S. : 6
Battle, H. W. : 1
Bauer, Adolphus G. : 3, 3 fn
Biblical Recorder: 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 21
Biology: 12, 13, 35
Birth of a Nation: 10 fn
Blasingame, James C. : 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 21
Books, top ten: 12, 14, 15
Broughton, Needham B.: 1, 1 fn
Building: Main, 3, 4, 5, 19
Business: 7, 13, 13 fn, 16, 35
Butler, Marion: 11, 21

Campbell, Carlyle: 4 fn
Carlyle Campbell Library: 1, 4 fn, 19-20
Carter, J. W. : 1 fn
Charter, 1891: 2
Cheek, T. Edgar: 9, 18, 21-22
Chemistry: 12, 14, 35
Circulation: 12
Clansman: 10, 10 fn
Committee of 10: 1
Cox, Laura: 8, 8 fn
Cullom, W. R. : 11, 22
Curriculum: 12-18

Degree, B.A.: 12-13, 14, 35
Dickinson, Alfred E. : 11, 22-23
Dixon-Carroll, Dr. Elizabeth Delia: 10, 10 fn, 15, 15 fn, 23
Dixon, Thomas, Jr. : 10-11, 10fn, 23
Donors, first books: 9-11, 20, 21-27

Dust: 15 fn

Eckloff, Lillian: 14
Education: 14
Education of women: 1, 2, 3, 12-13, 19, 20
Elocution: 7, 17-18, 35
English: 12, 13, 14-15, 35
Expression: 17-18, 35

Farmer, Foy Johnson: 15 fn
Farrior, Minnie: 5 fn
Fees: 6
Foreign Languages: 12, 15, 35
Friends of the Library: 7, 20
Friends of the University: 3-4, 5, 6, 18

Ginn & Co. : 11, 23
Great Man Theory: 15
Greaves, Charles L.: 8, 8 fn
Greek: 17, 35
Gwaltney, W. R. : 1

Harp, Mary: 9, 23
Herring, Miss: 10, 12, 23
Herring, Bertha: 10
Health Education: 12, 15, 35
Heck, Fannie E. S. : 2
History and Politics: 12, 13, 15-16, 35
Home Economics: 16
Hooke, Robert: 20, 20 fn
Hufham, J. D. : 1
Hunter, Carey J. : 2
Hyams, C. W.: 11, 23
Hygiene: 12, 15, 35
Johnson Collection: 6, 10, 12, 15, 23-25
Johnson, Philip W. and Emma J. : 6, 10, 23
Johnson, Mary Lynch: 3 fn, 12
Jones, Jessie Louise: 8 fn
Jones, Sallie B.: 2 fn
Jones, Wesley N. : 2, 2 fn
Justice, C. B. : 9, 9 fn, 25

Kendrick, W. B. : 11, 25
Kesler, John L. : 5, 6, 7-8, 10, 12, 13, 25
Kesler, Kate H. : 5, 5 fn,
Kesler, Martin L. : 2

Kindergarten: 14, 14 fn

Lanneau, John F. : 11, 25
Lanneau, Sophie: 11, 25
Latin: 12, 15, 35
Leopard's Spots: 10, 10 fn, 23
Library: see Baptist Female University Library; see also Carlyle Campbell Library; Olivia Raney Library; State Library of North Carolina
Library Record: 12, 12 fn
Lynch, J. W. : 11, 25

Main Building: 3, 4, 5, 19
Mann, Mary: 14
Marsh, R. H. : 1
Mathematics: 12, 16, 16 fn, 35
McManaway, A. G.: 1
McNeill, R. H. : 11, 25
Mebane, C. H. : 11, 14, 25
Meredith, Thomas: 3
Meredith College: 1, 3, 5, 19, 20
Mitchell, Memory: 15 fn
Mitchell, Thornton: 5 fn
Moses, E. P. : 14
Music: 16, 17 fn, 20, 35

Newton, Sir Isaac: 20, 20 fn
North Carolina Baptists: 1-2
North Carolina Car Company: 3
North Carolina General Assembly: 2
North Carolina Woman's Missionary Union: 2

Olivia Raney: 6, 6 fn
Overby, R. R. : 1

Peabody, Elizabeth: 14
Petty, William C. 1 fn
Philosophy: 12, 17, 35
Physical Education: 15, 15 fn
Physics: 12, 14, 35
Polk, Leonidas L. : 1
Poteat, Earnest [*sic*]: 11, 25
Poteat, William L. : 2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 26
Pou, Edward W. : 11, 26
Powers, J. B. : 11, 26
Pritchard, J. C. : 11, 26
Pritchard, T. H. : 1
Psychology: 12, 16-17, 35
Purefoy, Mrs. A.V. : 10, 26
Purefoy, George W. : 10, 26
Purefoy, James S. : 10, 26

Raleigh Electric Company: 6
Raleigh, North Carolina: 2, 2 fn
Raney Library: 6, 6 fn
Religion: 17, 35
Royall, W. B. : 11, 12, 15, 27

Sackett, Walter G.: 8, 8 fn
Shaw, W. P. : 11, 27
Shopping: 8, 8 fn
Shugart, Nannie: 8, 8 fn
Simmons, Furnifold M.: 11, 27
Simms, Albert M. : 2
Simms, Robert N.: 10
Sledd, Benjamin F. : 11, 27
Smith, Alma: 8, 8 fn
Sociology: 17
Speech: 17-18, 35
Spencer, Herbert: 17
Spilman, Bernard W. : 9-10, 27
State Chronicle: 2
State Library of North Carolina: 5, 5 fn, 6, 9
Stringfield, Oliver L. : 2, 2 fn, 9, 10, 27

Trustees: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10
Tylor, E. B. : 17

United States Government: 27
Upchurch and Holder: 6

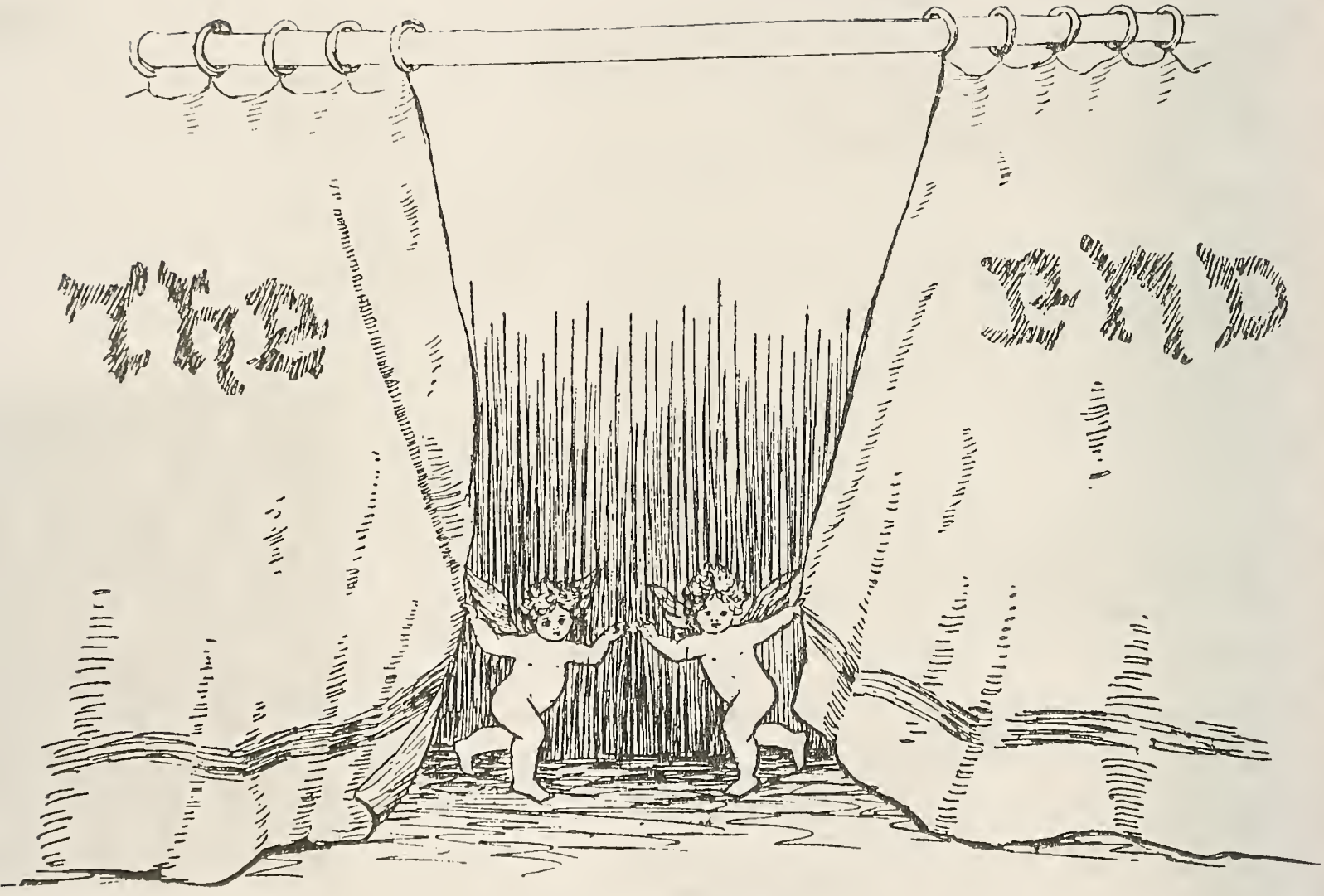
Vann, Richard T. : 1, 1 fn, 3, 3 fn, 7, 8, 19
Vickers, Ada: 10, 27

Wake Forest College: 7, 9, 10, 11, 12
Watson, Larkin D.: 8, 8 fn
Women Builders: 2

Young Readers: 18
Young, James R. : 11, 27
Young, Miss S. E. : 12

Zilper, Nadyezhda: 12

The first faculty of the Baptist Female University, 1899.



The final illustration in the 1905 Oak Leaves.

Photo Credits

Photographs courtesy of North Carolina Division of Archives and History appear on Title Page and pages iv, 4.

Photographs courtesy of Meredith College Archives appear on Table of Contents and pages 7, 8, 20, 30, 40.

Photographs courtesy of *Biblical Recorder* appear on pages i, 28.

Copy photography by David P. Murray

Library Staff, 1990-1991

Cindy Bowling
Robert Fracker
Janet Freeman
Donna Garner
Frances Hannah
John Kincheloe
Christy Lee
Rick McBane
Diana McClung
Alice McNeil
Gerry Sargent
Judy Schuster
Margaret Sexton
Carol Smith
Susan Squires
Ted Waller

Copyright © 1991 by the Meredith College Press
ISBN 1-879635-01-1